

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On August 25th, at "Tantall n," Barker Road, the wife of Capt. J. DOUGLAS, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On August 16th, at Nagasaki, of cholera, JOHN CHATHAM, for many years Foreman Fitter to the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

On August 18th, at Shanghai, GOTTFRIED NEUESÜSS, aged 26 years.

On August 18th, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, A. CAROLINE LEACH, aged 23 years.

On August 21st, at Shanghai, A. E. D. BURGONNE, a native of New South Wales, and late of the Chinese Customs Service at Ningpo, aged 23 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of July 30th arrived, per the s.s. *Prinz Heinrich*, on August 26th; and the French Mail of the 2nd August arrived, per the s.s. *Australien*, to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

H.E. the Governor and party, accompanied by the Hon. Director of Public Works, went on August 29th in the launch *Victoria* on a visit to the New Territory.

A censor has impeached Governor Chang Tsung-yang of Chékiang. The memorial declares amongst other things that the Governor has been guilty of murdering many innocent people since the assassination of the late En-min.

A destructive fire has occurred at Hakodate, and the town is practically non-existent. Owing to drought the firemen were helpless, so devoted all their efforts to life saving. A correspondent places the lowest loss to the Insurance Companies at Yen 10,000,000. The Meiji Fire Insurance Company are the heaviest losers.

As will be seen in our Supreme Court news two solicitors were enrolled by the Chief Justice on Aug. 29. One Mr. Davidson, and the other Mr. Sargent, grandson of Major-General Sargent who was in command of the troops in China and the Straits twenty years ago. Mr. Davidson has joined the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and Mr. Sargent that of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

While a number of Chinese boys were on August 28th bathing in a stagnant pool on a piece of waste land opposite Victoria English School one of them, named Chun Tsin Hing, nine years of age, became entangled in the long grass and weeds and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His companions in their fright ran off, but a man arrived on the scene within a few minutes, too late, however, to save him. The water was about six feet deep.

John Machado, who so cleverly escaped from the British Consular Gaol at Shanghai on the 18th instant, was rearrested on the 21st by a native detective in a tea-shop. When arrested he was wearing a queue and Chinese clothes, and had had the fore part of his head shaved in Chinese fashion. He was taken before Mr. O. G. Potter, Consul for Portugal, and on the charge of gaol-breaking was sentenced to six days' solitary confinement in the punishment cells of the gaol.

According to the "Sinwén-pao" a Japanese firm trading in the Japanese Settlement of Tientsin was caught this week in the act of selling illicit arms and ammunition. It seems that Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, received information through his secret service agents that the Japanese in question had been secretly supplying arms and ammunition, and so ordered a trap to be laid for that firm. A secret service agent named Kuo Ten went to the firm and giving himself out as a member of a certain secret society arranged for the purchase of thirty rifles and a thousand cartridges to be delivered promptly at 6 o'clock next morning. Fu Hsing Hotel. This was done "according to contract," and as a result two Japanese who had charge of the arms and ammunition were also arrested by the Chinese authorities.

Mr. A. S. Mihara who has for some years been the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Office in Hongkong, has been transferred to New York. During his residence in the Colony Mr. Mihara has made many friends who will much regret his departure. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we believe, has no Agency at New York at the present time, and in sending a man of Mr. Mihara's business ability to New York it may be assumed that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are not only looking to the development of their steamship service from Seattle, but possibly are looking forward to the time when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers will be running to New York via the Panama Canal. Meanwhile, there is talk of a New York line via Suez. Mr. Mihara is succeeded in Hongkong by Mr. T. Kusumoto.

All the mines hitherto owned by the Household Department—in other words an *assiette au beurre* for the Emperor of Korea—have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This step has two important results. The Household is deprived of a secret fund devoted hitherto, it is said, to questionable purposes, which further rendered the Throne independent of the nation; and in the second place the national treasury will profit by a valuable asset. Money is urgently needed at present, if any effectual steps are to be taken for the development of Korea's resources.

Governor Chen K'uei-lung, of Soochow has addressed a memorial to the Throne on the subject of smoothing away the race jealousies existent amongst Chinese and Manchus. The memorial contained five suggestions recommending most radical measures. A censor has also memorialized on the same subject; he states that one of the causes of the bitter feeling between the two races is the length of the period of mourning for one's parents which the law fixes at three years for Chinese and only one hundred days for Manchus. In other words a Chinese cannot hold office for three years on account of the death of a parent, while a Manchu can do so after only three months or so. Another recommendation of the censor was the abolition of the Tartar garrisons in the provinces and the reduction of members to the rank of common people.

The Viceroy of the Minche provinces again telegraphs to the Waiwupu complaining of the appearance of Japanese Buddhist missionaries in Fochow and other districts of the Fokien province. The Buddhist doctrine was imported into the island Empire from China several hundred years ago and it is difficult to know why Japanese Buddhists should preach now to the Chinese masses, whose forefathers were their teachers for several generations. These Buddhist missionaries claim similar privileges to those which the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries enjoy in China; but as this was not stipulated for in existing Treaties between China and Japan, the Waiwupu has rejected it on the ground that the Chinese do not want foreigners to teach them Buddhism, which has been one of the principal religions in China since the Tang Dynasty.

An old resident of Japan passed away on the 1st inst., in the person of Dr. James Harris, Dr. Harris has had a stirring and eventful life, and was well known to old Japan residents for his sterling worth and genial character. Born at Rhode Island in 1827 he thus died in his eighty-first year. He died at the Yokohama United Club at nine o'clock on Thursday night (1st inst.), quietly and without pain. He graduated at New York and shortly afterwards volunteered for the Crimean War, taking medical service under the Russians. He was at the Siege of Sevastopol and after the fall he returned to America, where he took a short rest. He was again to the fore when the North and South were at war, joining the northern forces. He served all through the war and remained in America until the "Stonewall Jackson" man-of-war was presented to Japan by the American Government. He accompanied that boat, arriving in Japan in 1868. From that date he made Japan his home, practising in Kobe and Yokohama, but mainly in the former port. About a year ago he unfortunately had a paralytic stroke which kept him to his bed.

IN PRAISE OF DIVAGATORS.

(Daily Press, 24th August.)

That was a curious remark that Prince BUELOW made the other day to a French journalist, that Germans would be more easy to govern if they all dressed alike. The pride with which he had just pointed out the Teutonic tendency to individualism forbids the suspicion that he would like to practise topiary on his nationals, and so he was probably making a merely academic excursion into a well-known field of philosophy, or rather, looking over the hedge at it. For his reflections on the apparent anomaly of German devotion to discipline showed that he was not familiar with the paths across it. Germans were individualists and, therefore, superior fellows; but they also loved order and organization, like the good fellows they were. To anyone who has seen how red-tape rules the citizen in Germany, it will require more to bring conviction of his individualistic tendencies than Prince BUELOW's thin explanation that "being accustomed to submit to the laws, he accepts and obeys them." The solution seems to be that, though endowed with a full share of mankind's saving grace of originality or individualism, the German, in spite of WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, is gradually having it expelled from him. Instead of realizing that the conditions of life must constantly change, the managers of other people's business are always hailing the latest standard that happens to have met their approval as perfection, and they demand its universal adoption. Like a child crying for something pretty but poisonous, they are everlastingly hankering after uniformity—on the pattern, of course, that has caught their own fancy for the moment. The last phrase is a relative. In the eternal flux of Nature the whole life of the greatest reformer can be counted only as a moment, the ideal he lives and dies for but one aspect of truth, which has many, many sides, and even these subject to kaleidoscopic change. China is a country that beyond all others affords an object lesson of the futility of orthodoxy. Long ago its thinkers discovered a good set of customs, excellent working hypotheses, and straightway they took that most fatal form of opiate, stereotypy. No one has been permitted to do any thinking since. Indeed, the finality and immutability of their wisdom has been accepted for so many thousands of years that it is doubtful if any learned Chinaman has ever thought there was any wisdom left to glean, much as many Englishmen believe that SHAKESPEARE has put the copingstone on English literature. No one really believes that there are in the sea as big fish as ever came out of it; at least our behaviour indicates disbelief. Man claims more even than God did, in the table of creation. As the various parts came into being, we are told, He saw that it was good. Man, of his own progresses and achievements, uses the superlative, says this is the best, and once satisfied himself, cannot comprehend why it should not be good enough for everybody. The heterodox are the salt of the earth, even the Peculiar People, the Christian-Scientists, the Simple Livers, the Collectivists, and so on. They are useful so long as they are heterodox, but the moment their heterodoxy threatens to become orthodox, they have done their work, have served their purpose, like the coral insect of the rising reef. They have helped to provide that variety which is the substance with which thought builds, and they have helped to keep alight the flickering flame of originality, or individuality, without which the path of progress cannot

be trodden. It is the nonconformists who save us from the despotism of the majority, and the peril of that tyranny is so great, so ever present, that we may be thankful for almost any kind of freak or abnormality which keeps us awake to the possibility of diversity. The German, like every other man, is all too easily drugged into "unconscious servility," and it is to be hoped, for his own sake, that he will never be "more easy to govern." The people that is easy to govern is lost, moribund, useless. *Circumspice!*

CHI ESE AND MANCHUS.

(Daily Press, 26th August.)

A well-informed Chinaman of our acquaintance anticipates trouble in China, particularly in Kwangtung. He has a greater opinion of SUN YAT-SEN's power than we have, and the bad crops, famine, and hardships of the people will, he thinks, make it easy for that agitator and his helpers to fan into flames a fire that is, he asserts, already well alight. There is, he tells us, a new and better public spirit abroad throughout the Chinese. He insists that it is the people themselves who are keenest on the suppression of the opium vice. They have become convinced, our instructor alleges, of the physical and moral degeneration involved, and are familiar with the argument as to the drainage of the country's financial resources that the consumption causes. That is as may be. Scepticism toward such views has been so long implanted and so firmly rooted that assertions and assumptions of that nature, however well-informed their inspiration appears, pass over the old resident as the missiles from Chinese ordinance have hitherto passed over pirates and other enemies. On one point, however, we were glad to welcome conversation, and this point was contained in our question whether there really is any general antipathy noticeable as between Chinese and Manchus. The answer was in the affirmative. Our suggestion that such antipathy is most likely confined to the official classes, and born, not of long standing and unforgotten racial hatreds, but of comparatively recent jealousies and resentments concerning the granting of appointments and emoluments, was promptly negatived. Well, as we have pointed out before, it is certainly significant that in spite of well meant permissive Edicts there should have been so little intermarriage between the two peoples. Chinese have been lately almost ostentatiously thrust into positions formerly monopolised by Manchus, but as yet there have been too few to convey conviction of Peking's good faith, and have been regarded as sops thrown to Cerberus—therein lacking a pleasing recognition of the fact that the Manchus have begun to take the Chinese more seriously, to regard their possible protests with more respect. The arrival of this state of affairs is not hard to be understood. It is not that the Chinese have changed so much, as that the hitherto dominant race has deteriorated. The Chinese are probably as averse to fighting, as prone to follow the line of least resistance, as they have ever been, and as their wise men have encouraged them to be. But the bold Manchu who, by sheer self confidence and warlike training, had carried all before him, and asserted his mastery, what of him? It is notorious that such success has spoiled him. He has slacked off. He is neither a good soldier nor a good statesman. He is in the position of a cock of the walk, of a school bully who has allowed himself to get out of condition. The

tuck shop, and long immunity from having his autocracy questioned, has done for him. He is flabby. Even bluff will not serve him now, for the small boys have begun to notice his condition. To change the image, they have discovered that the brazen joss has feet of clay, and they are less inclined to genuflect before it. More than that, the monster is in peril of being overturned. The pro-Chinese vernacular journals are getting to be very outspoken. They are calling spades spades, and Manchus worse. Our Chinese friend anticipates trouble, and that soon. Incidentally, he is much concerned about the possible interference of Great Britain. As Hongkong depends upon Canton for most of its food supplies, which would be seriously interrupted by an uprising, it is indeed not unlikely that the British Government would have something to say. But it will be time enough to think of Pasteur when the dog bites us. No one dares to prophesy, but we venture the opinion, anyhow, that the time is not yet, nor the man. Mr. SUN YAT-SEN matters no more than a pip in a pumelo. It is the paragraphs growing daily more pointed, the casual bombthrower, the wordy student, who are thrusting in the wedge. The nature and results of the upheaval depend upon the manner in which the populace leans upon the lever.

TRADE MARKS

(Daily Press, 27th August.)

Neither China nor Japan has so far fallen into line with Britain, America, Germany, and Italy in the matter of protecting the rights intended to be secured by trade marks. China did some time ago undertake to establish offices for the registration of foreign trade marks, but the regulations drawn up in 1904 by the Chinese Board of Trade were not acceptable to the foreign Governments interested. These drafted a set of trade mark regulations which were submitted for Chinese guidance in 1905, but over a year later, in November of last year, it may be remembered, China produced another series which were equally unacceptable and showed conclusively that the Chinese had not deemed the foreign suggestions worthy of consideration. The foreign Powers are insisting on the adoption of regulations more in accord with those recommended, and there, diplomatically, the matter stands. An intelligent Taitai at Shanghai, however, by the proclamation reproduced in another column, has got considerably in advance of the Central Government, and his action may possibly lead to a settlement of the question on broader lines. Peking has not seemed to realize the importance and urgency of the business, but they will perhaps now address enquiries to the Shanghai official, whose answers should make them wiser. This Taitai understands the issues involved for the simple reason that some of his constituents have been suffering owing to the lack of legislation bearing on the practice of copyright infringements. Missionary publishers in Shanghai have been publishing Chinese books and underselling the Chinese publishers. They have been doing nothing illegal, and as the class of books concerned are supposed to be beneficial to the people, they can plead that they are morally justified in giving them wider circulation. We believe that it was a *pro bono publico* reason of this nature which prompted the Japanese Government to hold aloof from the copyright proposals of the other Powers. It admits educational books and indeed books of all kinds and of all languages in free of duty, and we have seen

it argued in Japan that high prices for such works are contrary to public interest. Some of the arguments, in fact, were not unlike those recently made by the *London Times* during its Book War. Still, that does not fully excuse the Japanese in this connection, for their dereliction extends to things other than printed matter; and a contemporary very properly argues that as the Japanese Government has refused to join the Powers mentioned, for the mutual protection of trade marks, it has to face all responsibility for the offences against international copyright committed by unscrupulous Japanese merchants and others, and no amount of protestation or inveighing against Chinese shortcomings will satisfy foreign traders of the sincerity of the Japanese Government in protecting individual property in its own country. The suggestion that it is possible that the unsatisfactory attitude of Japan in this matter, her failure to co-operate with the four Powers in protecting the interests of their nationals and the bad example set by individual Japanese, are responsible for the dilatoriness displayed by China in carrying out her treaty obligations, is not unreasonable, but should not be unduly pressed. There is no doubt whatever that the officials at Peking see nothing more in the scheme than an opportunity to levy further imposts on trade, though there are plenty of merchants with favourite "chops" who could teach them otherwise, if they would listen, as they have doubtless taught the Shanghai Taotai. The proclamation of this official is practically a law for the area of his jurisdiction, so that in Shanghai at least trade marks can now find sanctuary, until Peking rescinds the order. But, as we have said, it is to be hoped this action by the Shanghai Taotai will act as a leaven in the lump, and awaken Peking to a sense of its duty in the matter.

CROWN AGENTS.

(*Daily Press*, 28th August).

A newspaper in Burma does not share the popular Hongkong and Singapore opinion of the Crown Agents' system. Like Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, the *Rangoon Gazette* considers that, though they have been given a bad name, they should not be suspended. Every opinion, like every child, has a right to benevolent treatment after birth, unless the Platonists who recommend euthanasia for aborted specimens of humanity be deemed to be in the right. The *Singapore Free Press* considers that the Rangoon opinion is a born cripple, conceived in ignorance. Apparently, remarks our southern contemporary, the Burman journal was "without any knowledge of the hopelessly anachronistic ways of a department that had its uses half a century ago in the days of sailing ships, and is now in the days of cable communication a mere awful example of doddering commercial senility." Such vigorous language must have been inspired by strong convictions, acquired from actual experiences; and certainly those who have gained any knowledge of the performances of this aristocratic, plutocratic, and autocratic bureau are not likely to cavil at the terms in which it may be denounced. We agree with the opinion that for places like Hongkong, Singapore and Ceylon its ministrations are undesirable. Our contemporary calls it a fifth wheel; we should prefer to describe it as a "slipper," a clog, on the other wheels. For such places, emancipation from the bondage of the Crown Agents would be an economical blessing. It could do no harm, for, as our contemporary says,

With their energetic business populations, their go-ahead trade, and big turnover of exports and imports, with their keen public spirit and watchful press, there would be not the least chance of jobbery in the supply of commodities and materials to the public departments. The sharp competition amongst firms on the spot would dispose of that most effectively, for every firm would keep its eye on its rival, and quotations for business would be cut down to the finest point. Besides everybody would know exactly the class of article wanted, and if the system of admitting local business firms to competition for contracts obtained, the most powerful of all checks against misfeasance of any sort in connection with Government tenders for supplies would be in constant operation. The true solution is of the simplest. In all Crown Colonies of the first class, such as those specified above, let the Crown Agents be admitted into open competition with local business firms. Wherever, all things being equal, the local firms would do the business to the advantage of the Colonial Government in price, quality, and expeditionness of supply, the business should be done locally. Where the Crown Agents could offer the advantages aforesaid, the business should go to the Crown Agents. But the element of time is of the first importance, and if the time clause in the contracts cannot be met satisfactorily by the dawdling and often blundering methods of the Crown Agents, expedition may of itself direct the adjudication of the contract to the selected local firm tendering the best terms. If we have competition between the Crown Agent and local firms, these latter cannot complain if the Crown Agents undercut them. Such competition would be good all round, for it would tend in Government business to keep down the rates of local firms tendering, and that again, when the figures came out, would operate as a check on general local business charges. But to continue the Crown Agents as monopolists is bad for them and bad for the sentiment of commercial independence that is due to the sense of dignity of a first-class Crown Colony.

There is certainly something fishy in the persistent way in which, despite numerous questions and suggestions in Parliament, all interference with the Department is staved off. The most reasonable proposals, like that in the foregoing quotation, are met by a passive resistance that savours strongly of the fashion of Peking. It is very discouraging to those who favour a reform of this most un-English feature of administration, but we hope that the efforts to put it, where Cæsar's wife should be, above suspicion, will not be allowed to slacken. Until there is evinced an honest desire to judge the Department on its merits, and until its apologists have the verdict of public opinion on their side, it is the duty of all believers in pure administration to continue demanding the strictest un-official investigation. It is not a party question, and any party proved d sireous of tackling the question deserves support.

Here is the extract from the *Rangoon Gazette*—

A recent Parliamentary paper supplies some interesting details concerning the magnitude of the works with which the Crown Agents have been connected for the last ten years and the fees paid to their advisers. The figures given here relate to some eight or ten tropical colonies, and only to railways. The engineers dealt with are in the front rank of their profession, and they supervised the expenditure of nearly fifteen millions sterling. For doing this they received in the shape of salary £42,440, and, for office expenses, £57,200, the two together representing 63 per cent, on the total outlay. Private persons would be very glad if they could obtain professional assistance as cheaply. Local agitation against the jealousy of the Crown Agents is not unnatural on the part of traders, and local officials have the same tendency, because they would have a freer hand if supplies were obtained on the spot. We do not suggest that in adopting this attitude officials are prompted by unworthy motives. In

many respects it would be more convenient to obtain articles on the spot, as the present system involves much circumlocution and delay. But there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the existing system is, on the whole, a good one. No local trader can buy to as much advantage as the Crown Agents, and local purchase in small communities would lead irresistibly to abuse. Experience has in hundreds of instances proved these statements to be correct. The Colonial Secretary is, therefore, well advised in discouraging the practice of obtaining supplies locally unless there be good reason for it. Of course, it has to be resorted to when the quantities at one time are not large, or speed is necessary.

Our Rangoon contemporary, be it not d, frankly admits in conclusion that where time is a consideration, the Crown Agents are better ignored. It discusses only the railway work of the department. That interests us locally, as it does Singapore. The *Free Press* declares that "the Crown Agents made the most colossal fiasco imaginable of the Singapore-Kranji railway, a farcical job that has been the Aunt Sally of public opinion ever since its abortive debut. . . . giving us a shoddy rickety line at a figure disgracefully over the estimates, costing heavy sums in upkeep as a result." We hope similar things may not have to be written of our Kowloon-Canton line. So far, there are indications that it is going to be a dear bargain. An enquiry as to the comparative cost of rails would be interesting. Perhaps if an un-official member of the Legislative Council were to ask this question: "Can the Government ascertain the truth or otherwise of the allegation that the Chinese have been actually receiving in China the same rails for less per ton than the Crown Agents have charged f. o. b. to us," the answer might be interesting. That statement has been made to us, and if substantiated, it says sufficient to warrant a good deal of complaint regarding the existing system.

THE PHILIPPINES.

(*Daily Press*, August 29th.)

Disguise it how they may, there is no doubt that a large section of politicians in the United States are heartily sick of their acquisition of the Philippines, and if they only saw a decent way out of the business would gladly retire, "bag and baggage." Even Mr. TAFT, who was amongst the principle advocates for retaining the islands, has almost given up all hope of making a good job of their retention. Nor do the people of the Philippines at all rise to the exigencies of the situation. Instead of seeking to accommodate themselves to the art of self government, they waste their time and their energies in paltry attempts at revolution, each one striving to show how little he himself knows of the art of personal restraint, much less of the science of governing others. Now we have seen a good deal of the way in which the United States set to to govern a colony, which we may fairly describe as the altruistic method. The American nation was intensely moved by the misgovernment of the Spaniard, whose idea was to trouble himself as little as possible about the moral or physical welfare of the people, but let matters drift on as they liked, being content to hand them over to the religious supremacy of the priests and friars; believing that having taken care of the orthodoxy of their religion, they had performed their whole duty. Sacardotal government has never proved a success, and that entirely independent of the creed of the priesthood, whether their supreme head were the Pope of Rome or the Dalai Lama of Tibet. That was plain for all to see, and

accordingly the Americans set about to weaken the authority of the Church. They however did not take stock of the fact that, before losing one form of belief, it would be well to have some practical substitute; the American theory was that the ills of the Luzon islanders were due to the teachings of the priests; if they removed this incubus on the people, and left them free to make a new departure, they would of themselves see the necessity of reform, and of their own motion purge the abuses which they saw around them. That the faculty of self government by no means came by nature, but required a long preliminary training, was something the Americans themselves had failed to learn. John Filipo had indeed ideas on the subject of government, but they mainly consisted in his belief that it consisted in his being permitted to do as he pleased, without any conception that the right of government carried any corresponding duties. Enthusiasts of this kind existed in plenty amongst the Filipinos; and at first Uncle Sam conceived that all he had to do was to take them by the hand, and encourage what under his own traditions he was willing to believe was the nascent spirit of liberty. Under this belief he with a light heart undertook the task of ruling the islands, convinced that he had only to show John Filipo the charm of good government, for the latter to at once acknowledge the boon conferred upon him, and set to to make himself efficient in the art. Nothing was further from John's ideas on the subject. Good government might be a very superior sort of business for others, but good government meant work, and he had no greater love for work under an ideal constitution than he had in the old times, and for his part he preferred idleness with a little excitement now and then.

Now of all others this was the one thing which an experienced government, by instinct almost, knows must be put down at once with a strong hand. It is the beginnings of restlessness that require, in the interests of the governed, no less than of the governors, to be repressed. But for want of experience this was not recognised by the first governors of the new dependency; and the respect, which should have been insisted on from the beginning, by a strict administration, was permitted to fizzle away, and the picture of a speedy resignation dangled before John's eyes. The fact of the matter is that there is no material in the Filipino for self government. At no period has the race been free to govern itself; but has always been subject to some outside power which has momentarily obtained possession of the land. This has always been recognised by England, who was glad to see the United States, after a good deal of hesitation, take on itself the responsibility of settled government. With quite sufficient on our own shoulders there was never any disposition on the part of the British Government or the British people to undertake a further responsibility; but there was a general feeling that the old state of disorder to which the islands were chronically subject, was not conducive to the advantage of our large interests in the Far East. When therefore the United States stepped in, it was with no reserve of jealousy that we looked on approvingly at the islands being occupied by a kindred people, whom we could understand, and whose modes of thought were similar to our own. This may be a selfish way of looking at the question, but in national affairs an enlightened selfishness is, after all, the best security for success and good administration, and so we do not beat about the bush to

find altruistic motives for wishing the continuance of American administration in the Philippines; while on the other side we feel that by putting our views in a proper light, and showing how honestly we have an interest in the affair of good government, we risk no danger of being misunderstood. So on this occasion we can honestly look Uncle Sam in the face, and advise him to sit tight and face the Devil.

CHINESE DECREES.

(Daily Press, 30th August)

The unkindest things that are ever said of the present administration of the Chinese Empire are always to be found implicated in Chinese official publications, Imperial Decrees in particular. There is no need to draw on imagination to show that some things are rotten in the state. A recent Decree relating to the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Chibli province orders the Ministry of Finance to disgorge all the funds that have been accumulating in that department for years for famine relief. This comes rather late in the day, in view of the enormous sum recently contributed by foreign sympathisers, and there appears to be a good deal of significance in the addendum to the Decree, which is thus translated: "Furthermore, in future monies sent up annually to Peking from the various provinces for this fund must be deposited in the Bank at interest, and are not to be touched for any other purpose than what they are primarily intended for. Let the Ministry concerned take note." A Decree issued at the same time by the Dowager Empress has already found publication in our columns. The Nungkungshangpu, equivalent to a Board of Trade, with other concerns in agriculture and public works, had called the Imperial attention to the evident prosperity of the Chinese "in the islands of the South Pacific;" these subjects of Her Majesty were waxing so rich that they had actually founded Chambers of Commerce. Perhaps it would be worth while to send somebody down to observe their doings. Her Majesty was much interested and pleased, and ordered the Vice-President of the memorializing Board, who was doubtless hankering after a free trip, to go and tell these people how much she appreciated them, and to assure them that she would always be glad to welcome them. If any of them could and would bring to China considerable sums of money for the purpose of starting important mercantile enterprises for the encouragement of trade, they would be granted noble rank, and taken care of and protected. As the men to whom the Commissioner carries that message already enjoy British protection, under which they have been enabled to amass their riches, the offer of the Empress-Dowager cannot be very attractive. Besides, it is an offer that has been often made before, and the eagerness of Peking to receive these profligals has perhaps been too openly betrayed. Singapore, of course, embraces the majority of the men in whom so much interest is taken, and if we may judge from the *Straits Times*, there is very little likelihood of the invitation being accepted by too many of them. Announcing the publication of a new newspaper, an organ of the "Reform Party," our contemporary says:

It is the organ of advanced Chinese thought, and will voice the aspirations of the Reform Party in China. It is part of the policy of this party, which may be regarded as representing true patriotism, to preserve China for the Chinese. In past times, this cry of national exclusiveness has meant extermination for all foreigners, but we give the Reform Party credit

for adopting this cry not as indicating a desire to set up China and the Chinese in active hostility towards the foreigner and everything foreign, but as indicating a desire to preserve their national independence and the territorial integrity of their great country. It would savour of the paradox for a Chinese newspaper published in a British Colony, where its founders and promoters, its editor and contributors, have lived and flourished, where many of them were born, and where others have found an asylum from the rigour and persecution and injustice of their own mandarins, to advocate the old policy of Chinese exclusiveness. We take it, therefore, that our new contemporary is prepared to take a broad and generous and enlightened view of its own policy and the aspirations of its party, and that its advocacy of modern civilised methods in China will be in no wise tinctured by hostility towards the nations and peoples with whom they have been brought in contact, and from whose influence and example and protection they have benefited. With the aspirations of the Reform Party we sympathise unreservedly. They represent a people groping after a higher national existence. Their experience abroad has taught them the backwardness of their own country, and they realise that this retrogression is due, almost entirely, to the rotten state of the administration under the Manchus. Their weakness lies in a supreme confidence in their own unaided efforts. The Chinese cannot afford to dispense with foreign aid. They cannot measure their political and industrial abilities by the success which has attended them in commercial enterprises in foreign lands. They have a long journey to make before they can walk alone, without the guidance of the foreigner; and we hope the *Chong Shing Yit Pao* will never allow its readers and subscribers to forget that fact, nor the Straits Chinese how much they are indebted to British authorities for the protection afforded them in this Colony and the opportunity of carrying on in peace and safety the businesses which have brought them unbounded prosperity.

SPORT AND SPECTATORS

(Daily Press, 31st August.)

The "barracking" and subsequent riotous damage at Lord's cricket ground last month has revived a discussion the staleness of which never seems to imply lack of interest. It always provokes heated debate. That is because cricket no longer means merely two parties contesting: the spectators now constitute a third party which apparently claims as of right a deep concern in the arrangements. A correspondent writing to a London daily trusts that the incident may lead to the removal of the following abuses, which are becoming increasingly irritating to spectators at cricket matches.

First, and generally, the players never come into the field at the appointed time, and very frequently leave it before the half-hour, or hour, arrives.

Next, the obnoxious habit of having "trial" balls on change of bowlers. Why should not the batsmen have a few "trial" balls?

And lastly, the "tea interval" farce and the "bad light" absurdity.

All the time lost by these subterfuges irritates—even exasperates—the cricketing public.

Others write, in the interests of sport, strongly condemning the interference of the mob which, from under the shelter of its umbrellas, howls for the game to go on even in a downpour. It is evident that the question is one of gate-money. People have come and paid to see a show, and the question is whether the two elevens have come to play cricket or to provide the show paid for. Ten years ago that brilliant journalist Mr. A. T. QUILLER-COUCH presented the points for and against. He said cricket had become a business concern, and that there was now less thought of what was due to sport than

due to the public. Spectators grumbled if stumps were drawn early for any reason, and a captain's orders were canvassed and challenged; his choice of team, club disputes, and all sorts of petty details were debated in the parliament of the sporting column. Prince Ranjitsinhji in his book on cricket admitted that "certain obligations towards the spectators have to be taken into consideration," and he even went so far as to say that captains "are under an obligation to the public to see that the match is played in such a way as the public has a reasonable right to expect." The situation has grown worse since then, and the "tea interval" is now understood to be lengthened so that captains and other players may write their telegraphic reports and comments for that section of the public which does not pay at the gate, but gets it all for a halfpenny in the morning. Cricket is no longer an affair of "flannelled fools," if it ever was, but an affair of umbrellaed idiots. C. B. FRY says nothing is more certain than that the attitude of a certain class of spectator of first class cricket matches has become a disgrace to English sport, while a contemporary, discussing the scene at the Middlesex and Lancashire match, says:

"Ply the Game" is the cry of the Unwashed, who could not play it themselves if they tried. The referee gets a warm time if his decisions are contrary to their liking, and mob law is soon put into force. Professional football is responsible for a good deal of this spirit. The leading association clubs are admittedly run on a money making basis, with every attention paid to the commercial details. And a new wing man is looked on, not as a clever exponent of the game, but as a sure draw with the crowd. That many of these lookers-on know a good deal of the game does not alter the fact. They want the game according to their ideas. Who pays the piper calls the tune. Which is quite opposed to the idea of sport, the leading maxim of which is let the best man win.

Yet it is to be noted, that neither the members of the Club nor the public that comes to watch it really "play the game," fond as they are of adjuring those who do. In fact they often take charge, and actually interfere with the game. There was the notable instance, quite recently, in the Middlesex and Lancashire match. It had been very rainy and Lords is notoriously a bad pitch in wet weather. The sixpenny gallery yelled out for cricket. The captains and umpires decided that cricket was impossible and drew the stumps, with the result that the irate mob trampled over the pitch and so damaged it that Maclaren refused to play at all on the third day. The fatuous part of the crowd's behaviour is that from under umbrellas it still cried out to the players to "ply the game" and raised shouts of "Good-Bye Cricket," ironically singing "Auld Lang Syne." Perhaps the provision of muzzles, gags, and manacles, free, and to be used by every spectator who cannot produce a certificate of having passed standard III in the game, might meet the case.

This last suggestion might have been made at a recent water polo match at Hong-kong, where the spectators were certainly not animated by the laudable desire to see the better team win. The majority of the spectators belonged to the Victoria Recreation Club, at whose premises the match was played. The competing teams were the Corinthian Yacht Club's team and a team of soldiers. If the former won, the ultimate success in the competition of the V. R. C. team was deemed to be less likely, so the V. R. C. spectators gave vent to their feelings as if their own champions were engaged at the time. Such feelings were natural and excusable, but it was not good sport to show them in that way. Here too the chief offenders were not players, but non-playing members of the V. R. C. whose anxiety to have their club retain the shield blinded them to the bad taste of their

demonstrations. The team themselves, and the individual players, got on together, and do get on, we are glad to say, without this show of acerbity. The non-playing spectator with leather lungs who keeps bawling "foul, foul," and thus disturbing the umpire, is an unmitigated nuisance. He is certainly not the sportsman he thinks he is, and the sooner his type is subdued, the better it will be for sport.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 27th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A DISPUTED LOAN.

Action was brought by Leung Lok-cho to recover from Chin Tsun ting the sum of \$20, money lent on March 13th.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

Plaintiff said defendant borrowed the amount claimed on March 13th, giving in exchange a stamped document. The money was paid to defendant by one of plaintiff's foks who had since sailed for Australia. Witness had applied for the money many times, but had always been put off.

In cross-examination plaintiff said he had lived in Hillier street for six or seven years. He was engaged in the matting business, but did not ship coolies to America. Defendant did not lend witness \$200 on February 28th.

Mr. Harding—Will you explain how it is that in the document you produce you don't mention the amount was advanced as money lent?—We were friends.

But you know in a document like that it is generally stated why the money was advanced?—It is a stamped document.

And has only a firm's chop on it?—I trusted to defendant adding his signature. We Chinese trust each other.

You know the defendant has been in business here for nearly 30 years?—Yes.

And keeps a large seamen's boarding house?—Yes.

Didn't you have a quarrel with him by reason of his turning off the s.s. *Dakota* certain stowaways you sent aboard?—No.

Mr. Harding said the defence was that the defendant lent the plaintiff \$200, which was a loan for a week only. No receipt was given for it, but the money was not repaid, although the defendant had applied for it many times.

Defendant told the Court he made a loan of \$200 to the plaintiff, and produced his firm's book showing the entry. The amount was not repaid at the end of a week as arranged. Some time later a man called at his boarding house, handed him \$200, and said it was the amount plaintiff owed him. Defendant gave a receipt for it. Plaintiff never applied for the sum for which he sued, but he quarrelled with the defendant because the latter would not allow him to "steal some berths" for stowaways. When witness took these men off the ship the boatswain absconded, and plaintiff said he took with him \$700 belonging to him.

Mr. Almada—Why didn't you put on the document you produce "received payment for a loan"?—I didn't think of it.

You have been a business man for thirty years, and you want the Court to believe that you don't know how to write a proper receipt?—Chinese generally write them as I have done.

Didn't you use the chop you did with the object of avoiding payment afterwards?—No.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship gave judgment and costs for plaintiff.

A SEAMAN'S DEBT.

Mak Ying sued Cheng Kwai to recover \$100, money lent on August 16th. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. d'Almada and defendant appeared in person. He said he owed \$41.85; no more.

Plaintiff told his Lordship the defendant was going to load sand and earth for her. She advanced him \$100 to repair his boat which had been damaged in the typhoon. Defendant had not carried any sand or earth, so the amount was still due.

His Lordship to defendant)—D, you want to ask any questions.

Defendant—I have a lot to say.

Defendant was then sworn, and told the Court he got \$161.50 worth of goods. Then he borrowed \$10 from her. He had carried \$219.85 worth of earth.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

A WIDOW'S DIFFICULTIES.

Chan Chung-pui, trading as the Kwong Wing Shing at 189, Wellington Street, sought to recover from Ngan Shi widow, of 248 Hollywood Road the sum of \$535, being as to \$500 principal and \$35 interest.

Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. S. W. Tso for the defendant.

Plaintiff said he lent the defendant \$500 on October 19th, 1905, and she gave him a note of acknowledgment. The manager of the defendant's shop, the Kui Tak, approached him and said his mistress wished to borrow \$500 to buy pearls. Plaintiff agreed to advance the amount, and when the widow called he handed her five \$100 bills. She had not repaid any part of the principal.

In cross-examination plaintiff said the defendant was a relation of his. When the Kui Tak shop closed he was one of the chief creditors. Previous to advancing the amount for which he was suing, plaintiff lent the defendant \$1000, and on due date he pressed her for payment. She told him she could not pay him then, adding—"You need not be afraid. I will repay you even if I sell my sons and daughters. I will not owe you a cash."

Defendant said she was the mistress of the Kui Tak shop. She did not remember making a promissory note for \$500 in favour of the defendant, and had never seen the one produced before. She did not authorise her manager to borrow \$500. The Kui Tak shop closed on December 15th last year on the advice of the plaintiff. She never owed plaintiff any money, but her shop did.

Cross-examined—The Kui Tak belonged to her husband, who had been dead about nine years. She had not taken out probate or letters of administration. When the writ of summons in this action was served on her she denied her identity because she could not understand the bailiff. She knew about the deed of composition put in. The creditors were to get \$32.06 per cent. Witness gave a charge on her property in Canton to cover what was owing plaintiff's wife.

After further evidence was taken, the case was adjourned.

Wednesday, August 28th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

A PARTNERSHIP APPEAL.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton & Hett) applied for leave to a appeal against the decision of His Honour Mr. Justice Wise in finding that Li Chi-chiu was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm. (No fewer than thirty-three actions are stated to be pending against the present appellant in which the aggregate amount claimed is about \$16,000.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai in opening, stated that the application was for leave to appeal in a matter arising out of summary jurisdiction action 960 in which Leung Shun-ling and Wong Choi claimed payment of the sum of \$333.92 from the Tak Li Lung firm and Li Hing-pong and Li Chi-chin, partners. It was on behalf of the third defendant that leave to appeal was now applied for.

The Chief Justice—What is the main ground?

Dr. Ho Kai—That he is not a partner.

The Puisse Judge—I held he was.

Dr. Ho Kai—The decision of Mr. Justice Wise was that he was a partner, and leave to appeal is now asked for, to have that decision reversed.

The Puisse Judge—Have you put up all your security?

Dr. Ho Kai—Yes.

The Puisse Judge—There are eight cases.

Dr. Ho Kai—Yes, and we have put up the total amount to show your Lordships the

application is *bona fide*, and is not meant to defeat the creditors in any way. I don't know how far you wish me to go into the case, seeing I am only asking leave to appeal.

The Chief Justice—You must show a reasonable expectation of some sort.

Dr. Ho Kai—Yes. The evidence given does not and did not warrant the decision arrived at by the learned judge in deciding that the appellant was a partner. We got the judge's notes on Wednesday last, and that was the ground of my applying to have the application adjourned for a week. According to those notes your Lordships will see that no evidence was given, except that of Li Hing-pong, who termed himself the managing partner, to prove that a partnership existed.

The Chief Justice—I believe he has absconded.

The Puisse Judge—I was told he had.

Dr. Ho Kai—He absconded and left what he called the books of the firm on the premises in charge of no one.

The Chief Justice—Give up a brief summary of what the positive and negative evidence amounted to.

Dr. Ho Kai—Li Hing-pong's is the only positive evidence.

The Puisse Judge—And the exhibits.

Dr. Ho Kai—The books that were found on the premises after Li Hing-pong had run away and were afterwards used against the appellant. Li Hing-pong was the chief witness upon whose testimony I understand the learned judge gave his decision, together with the books he left behind. He started the Tak Li Lung some years before a partnership was alleged to have taken place. In his evidence in chief he said the firm was started only about eighteen months or two years ago, and it was only in cross-examination that he admitted that he had been in business on his own account for a few years.

The Chief Justice—How was the business carried on?

Dr. Ho Kai—Under the same firm name.

The Chief Justice—Then the other man came in as a partner later?

Dr. Ho Kai—Just so, and on the alleged entrance of this man there was no change in the firm's name, and no advertisement which might show others that a change of partnership or new arrangement had been arrived at. With regard to the books, all the firm's account books were lost in the September typhoon, and Li Hing-pong was in possession of new books. He accounted for the loss of the old books through removing from Radecker Street in September last year to Des Voeux Road West. From there he removed to 250, Queen's Road West. By the registration of householders (put in) it is clearly shown that Li Hing-pong entered and took possession of 250, Queen's Road West on October 28th, 1902. This removal of shops was made by him in order to show how his old books were lost, and now there are only the new books containing everything about the alleged partnership. Certain entries in these books were referred to by Li Hing-pong to prove the appellant was a partner. One was a certain \$50 he entered as wages. This has been proved by the evidence of two witnesses to have been paid to a man who tried to get business for the firm, and also to get money deposited in the firm. A second entry for \$50 was stated to have been given to the wife of the appellant as wages or profit. It has been shown conclusively that that \$50 was paid by way of interest on money lent to Li Hing-pong by the appellant's wife. That was explained by several witnesses and the sister of the wife of Li Chi-chin was present when a loan of \$2,500 was paid over to Li Hing-pong; the interest on that amount was also paid in her presence. There were a certain number of promissory notes given to the appellant's wife by the firm; these were afterwards changed, and the question was, who changed them? If they had not been changed they would have been conclusive evidence that the money was lent by Li Chi-chin's wife to the firm.

The Chief Justice—Even if you get leave to appeal, I doubt if you can get leave to introduce new evidence.

The Puisse Judge—We searched for the man who changed the notes. I wanted him badly. The impression left on my mind, I may state, was that he was worth something.

Dr. Ho Kai—There was absolutely no reason why we should forge new notes in lieu of the old ones. We allege that Li Hing-pong wished to destroy evidence as to his borrowing from the wife of the appellant. There was no witness called to determine the partnership.

The Chief Justice—Is there no evidence of custom?

Dr. Ho Kai—We can prove that.

The Chief Justice—Is it proved yet?

Dr. Ho Kai—No, I don't think it has been. During the first eighteen months the shop incurred many liabilities, and although Li Chi-chin was a man of money Li Hing-pong never consulted him about the circumstances, and knowing what he had borrowed from others he left the Colony. He was not present when the action was first heard, but on the second hearing he turned up and after that disappeared again. He left the books, and I am sure if they were examined by experts they would show—

The Chief Justice—You want to have a new trial, and to introduce a great deal of evidence that has not been introduced before.

Dr. Ho Kai—We have new evidence on several material points.

The Chief Justice—You want the whole thing threshed out again on different lines.

Dr. Ho Kai—No, no. Only the material points on which it was previously impossible to get sufficient evidence.

The Chief Justice—Was there any application for an adjournment?

Dr. Ho Kai—Yes.

The Puisse Judge—There were many adjournments until at last I refused to grant another. It was all a question of delay in my mind.

Dr. Ho Kai—I am instructed the solicitor applied for pleadings the first day he appeared.

The Chief Justice—Why didn't he apply for a regular issue to be tried?

Dr. Ho Kai—Your Lordships will see the predicament of the appellant in this case. It was simply a case for \$100 odd, and then he was suddenly confronted with the position of being a partner in the firm, and a set of books over which he had not the slightest control were produced to prove that he was.

The Chief Justice—The man may have been a sleeping partner.

Dr. Ho Kai—There was no evidence that he was a sleeping partner.

The Puisse Judge—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I think on general principles the case put forward for leave to appeal is not sufficient because it would reopen every case in summary jurisdiction on similar arguments, and would destroy altogether the summary court. But what you have just said does seem to me to be most material, that the man has one action brought against him for a small amount and does not realise the full extent of his liabilities. It is quite possible that the man may not have got his case up quite so carefully for \$30 as he would have done were a larger amount involved. Therefore you have leave to appeal.

The Puisse Judge agreed.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

COMPRADORES AT VARIANCE.

So Ling-po, late compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, sought to recover from Ng Wai-ohi, compradore to the Messageries Maritimes Co., the sum of \$1,000 balance due by the defendant to the plaintiff under an agreement entered into when the plaintiff became compradore of the *Paul Beau*, under the terms of which agreement the defendant agreed that in consideration of plaintiff paying to him the sum of \$150 a month for so long as he remained compradore of the *Paul Beau*, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff an amount equal to five per cent. on the gross earnings received by the plaintiff as compradore. The claim was for \$1,513.10, but was reduced to \$1,000 so that the action might be tried in the summary court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. R. Harding for the defendant.

His Lordship (to Mr. Dixon)—You've not paid up your \$150 a month?

Mr. Dixon—We have not been asked to.

His Lordship—I thought that is what you agreed to do.

Mr. Dixon—It has been taken into account on every occasion on arriving at a debit or credit balance for the month. I think the whole case your Lordship will have to decide is whether the signatures on the receipts are the signatures of the plaintiff or not.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship delivered judgment for defendant with costs.

Thursday, 29th August.

TWO NEW SOLICITORS ENROLLED.

Before the business of the day, Sir Henry Berkeley moved the enrolment of Messrs. Edgar Davidson and R. W. Fitzgerald Sargent as solicitors of the Supreme Court. Mr. Davidson was admitted to the High Court of Judicature in England on July 6th, 1904, and Mr. Sargent on July 4th, 1907, and the papers were all in order.

His Lordship had much pleasure in admitting them as solicitors of this court. The way the roll here was increasing augured well for the prosperity of the profession, and he hoped it would continue to increase.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Re the Cheong Wing Bank. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the petitioning creditor applied for a receiving order on the ground that the debtors had given notice of suspension of payment. The liabilities were about \$69,000, and the assets \$58,000, portion of which was owing in the Colony and could be recovered. About \$30,000 was due in Penang, and there might be some little delay in recovering this.

The Official Receiver—The assets apparently exceed the liabilities, and the bank is not bankrupt.

Mr. Grist—This is one of those cases where—as often happens at home—it is in the interest of creditors to take proceedings.

His Lordship—I don't think I can take the \$30,000 into consideration; of course, it will be collected if possible.

The Official Receiver—The assets exceed the liabilities.

His Lordship—Then, if you get that amount, they will pay 20/- in the £. The order is granted.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S RELEASE.

The case of Chan Sui-hon was again mentioned. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) who appeared for the debtor applied for his release from custody. The debtor came up before his Lordship on August 15th for public examination, and on that occasion the Chief Justice, under section 24 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, committed him to prison. The alleged omission which the debtor made from his statement of affairs was that he did not include certain shares which it was said he had in the Wing On firm of Havana, and in the Tung Yik pawnshop; also that he did not include certain property which he was alleged to possess in the country. Mr. Dixon was in a position to call evidence to prove that the debtor possessed no shares in these firms, and that "Tun Po Tong" was not the bankrupt's "tong" name. With regard to the property in the country, the speaker could produce certain title deeds showing that he had a little property, but that it was and had been mortgaged for more than its value for upwards of a year. This was the only omission from his statement of affairs, and it was not a material omission.

His Lordship—I cannot do what you ask on this motion. The evidence you are going to call must be submitted to the Official Receiver in order that he may be prepared for the cross-examination.

Mr. Dixon—But the bankrupt was sent to prison on evidence entirely sprung upon him.

His Lordship—It was his own evidence.

Mr. Dixon—His own evidence absolutely denied the allegations that he had property in the country.

His Lordship—He gave evidence of such a nature that I thought there was probable cause of suspicion that he had other property. Your

materials must be submitted to the Official Receiver, then he will be prepared to examine the witness.

Mr. Dixon—Does your Lordship feel disposed in the meantime to allow him out of prison? He has already given \$3000 security in an original action.

His Lordship—I cannot possibly do that, and there is no use of springing that evidence on the other side.

Mr. Dixon—Will your Lordship fix bail?

His Lordship—There is no bail in bankruptcy. He must stop in jail until next Thursday when he can prove his case to be discharged. The solicitors on the other side and the Official Receiver must have all the materials.

APPLICATION TO DISCLAIM.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of F. Kiene, the Official Receiver made application to disclaim a lease. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were the solicitors for the lessors, and endorsed consent to the application.

The application was granted.

YARN FAILURES.

The adjourned public examination of Fan Wa-shan, yarn merchant, was continued by the Official Receiver. Debtor said he had not an account at the Chartered Bank, neither had the Sun Hing firm. Probably his brother had, and sometimes when debtor had a considerable sum of money on hand he gave it to his brother, who put it into his banking account. Then when he wanted money he got his brother to give him a cheque. These translations were clearly stated in the firm's books. At the end of the year before last his customers said the crops were good and that there would be large quantities of yarn required, and they asked him to buy goods and keep them in the Sun Hing. When the first or second moon of last year arrived, the customers called on him and he told them he had the goods ready for them and asked them to book them. They replied that they would have to wait till they had letters from the interior to see how they could place the goods. In the course of two or three weeks' time witness pressed them but they put him off till after the fourth moon, when yarn fell in price. Debtor had purchased for them some 20,000 bales. He trusted the customers to take the goods. There was a loss in the price of these bales of approximately \$30,000 or \$40,000. That money should have been the loss of the customers. He could have stood the loss on that date and had money over even if the customers had not taken the goods. As to the matter of the purchase of 50,000 bales later, it was a foreign firm who told him to buy, telling him that the price of yarn would rise.

Mr. Looker—I don't know what precedent there is for the debtor making a gratuitous statement like this, as we may publicly want to examine him on it later. What he is doing it for I cannot conceive, except that he has possibly been advised that it is better for him to try to remove any false impression from your Lordship's mind.

His Lordship (to debtor)—Confine yourself to the matters connected with the examination.

Continuing, debtor said the foreign firms said they would trust him to buy from them.

Mr. Bailey—All the debtor is saying is on the file.

His Lordship—In that case he had better stop, but it seems to me it is essentially unfair that he should not be allowed to make a statement unless there is a ruling against it.

Mr. Grist—We want the public examination closed.

Mr. Bailey—I see no possible advantage in adjourning it further.

The examination was adjourned for a week. Re the Fuk On Cheong firm, yarn dealers. This was another public examination conducted by the Official Receiver. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the creditors.

Wong Shi-chung said the Fuk On Cheong business was started in 1901, and in the first year made over \$1,000. His partner attended to the yarn business while he looked after the money. In the second year they made another \$1,000 profit, and more than \$5,000 in the third year. In the fourth year the profits fell to a few hundred dollars. In 1905 the firm lost over

\$10,000, and in 1906 they lost all—about \$21,000, and got into debt.

And you went on entering into yarn contracts knowing you were insolvent?—My partner did that.

But surely he consulted you?—I was not here then. I went home when I failed.

You knew you were insolvent?—Had prices risen I could have paid.

How many bales of yarn did you purchase the last year you were doing business?—That was all attended to by my partner.

Tung Yat pa, another partner in the Fuk On Cheong, said he contracted to purchase 6,000 or 7,000 bales of yarn during the last year of the business. Some of the bales—about 3,000 or 4,000—were purchased on the authority of customers and the remainder were purchased by the firm.

The examination was closed and debtor adjudicated bankrupt.

CREDITORS CAUSE A FAILURE.

Re Leung Ngau-pan. The Official Receiver also conducted this public examination. Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) represented the debtor, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for a number of creditors. Debtor said he was the sole proprietor of the Mai Ki hong, which dealt in rice, sugar and miscellaneous goods. He had been in business thirty years, and was sole proprietor of the present shop for about fifteen years. He took over the business with about \$10,000 capital. His liabilities now were \$120,000, and his assets about \$50,000. He attributed his failure to the fact that monies due him at different ports had not been sent him. The Fat Hing of Shanghai owed him \$51,000 odd. He also lost a considerable amount on sugar. He estimated the amount he expected to get from the Fat Hing, which was closed, at \$20,000. Debtor bought house 28, Des Vaux Road Central four years ago for \$30,000. There was a mortgage on it of \$22,000.

Mr. Looker—This business presents peculiar and inexplicable features and it may be this man has committed an offence against the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. Morrell objected.

His Lordship considered it would be very convenient to know what was coming, but as the case was not likely to conclude before his departure, he adjourned it for Mr. Justice Wise to take over.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A DISPUTED DEPOSIT.

Chan Wing and Yau Lu sued Fung Fai-ting managing partner and the Sun Fuk Tseung firm to recover the sum of \$1,100 which was deposited with the defendant firm on June 23rd. The plaintiffs waive \$100 to bring the action within summary jurisdiction.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. Harding for the second defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing said the plaintiffs were traders, and on the 13th day of the 6th moon were introduced to a man called Fung Fai-ting in the Sun Fuk Tseung firm. At the time they were introduced to the first defendant they also had an interview with Chan In-ting and Lau Chuk-nam whom plaintiffs alleged were partners in the defendant firm. They made an engagement with the firm for entering into a compradoreship on a steamer and the first defendant asked the plaintiffs to deposit \$1,500 in order to obtain the appointment of compradors on a steamer running to Foochow. The man Chan In-ting supported Fung Fai-ting's statement, saying that he would be manager of the shipping business and the Sun Fuk Tseung firm would be the agents. The money was paid over on the following day to Chan In-ting who took a chop from a drawer and attached it to an agreement Fung Fai-ting had drawn up. The agreement was signed and Lau Chik-nam witnessed it.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship nonsuited the case with costs.

H.M.S. *Flora* grounded near Dumb Bell Island, and received injury to her bottom which necessitated her transfer to Kowloon Docks. Several plates, we understand, were removed.

THE SWATOW RISING.

PROCEEDINGS IN HONGKONG.

The extradition proceedings at the Magistracy before Mr. F. A. Hazeland have assumed an important aspect. The Chinese Government applied for the extradition of Lu Kir Shing on a charge of armed robbery. Mr. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, is appearing in support of the application, while Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

The examination of the defendant on Monday was to the effect that the Chinese Government wanted the defendant because he was concerned in the recent rising near Swatow and as is known the British Government, according to the Tientsin Treaty, is not bound to extradite any political offender.

Sir Henry Berkeley on Aug. 27th asked that his objection might be noted to the fact that he asked specifically that the defendant be warned that he was not bound to answer any question which would tend to show that he was implicated in the organisation in Hongkong of the rebellion in Swatow.

His Worship held that it was only necessary to warn defendant that he was not bound to answer any question which might incriminate himself.

Mr. Morrell—How long is it since this organisation was formed?—Since the Government ceased to take an interest in the people.

When did you start the organisation?—About three or four months ago.

How many did you have in the army or whatever you called it?—Do you wish me to incriminate these men?

Don't give the names—Over 4000 men.

How much did you pay them per day?—There were no wages given in a case like this. We all fight with one heart to gain one object. It only costs 100 cash per day for food.

Where did you get the money?—From the members of the Reform Party.

What part did you take in the organisation? Were you engaging men or paying them?—I reported about the rice to the Reformed Party and on their advice got up this rebellion. I was in charge of the banners and the arms and ammunition. The leader was in charge of all the money matters.

His Worship—If there is any danger of this man being prosecuted I have no objection to granting a short postponement for you to see your client and advise him.

Mr. Morrell—I have no objection.

His Worship (to Sir Henry)—You can take him outside and I will lend you the interpreter.

Sir Henry—Thank you.

After consultation, the parties returned to court.

Mr. Morrell renewed his examination.

In your examination you said the rebellion was due to the rice being dear and scarce in that part?—Yes, I did say so but that was not the only thing. It was on account of the excessive taxation.

You said the mandarin would take no steps to make the rice any cheaper?—Yes.

Wasn't this rebellion simply against the mandarins of the Chiu-chow district?—This rebellion was against the mandarins of Chiu-chow, but we are against the whole Chinese Government.

Do you remember saying in examination that the mandarins knew well the laws and duties placed upon them?—Yes.

Suppose the laws were carried out—

Sir Henry Berkeley—What is the use of putting suppositious questions.

His Worship allowed the question.

Suppose the mandarins had carried out the duties imposed upon them, I suppose there would have been no rebellion?—We belong to the Reform Party. The Reform Party would attack any part of China or any mandarin who does not do his duty or who treats the people harshly.

If the mandarins had done their duty, they would not have been attacked?—Most decidedly not. If they were honest in their dealings we would have been honest with them.

Continuing, witness said there was no just law in China yet. The custom had always been

for the mandarins to procure rice as cheaply as possible. This custom has existed ever since China was China.

Are you dissatisfied with the Emperor of China?—If the Emperor acts justly I am satisfied.

Are you content with the present laws of China?—I can't read, and therefore I must go upon what I am told.

Therefore you don't know the law and you don't know whether you are satisfied or not?—Why not? People inform me and I know the law.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Who knows the law of England. You? Very few people know the law of England.

Are you content with the laws of China as they are interpreted to you?—What a question. That is the reason why we have this Reform Party.

Who is the head of the Reform Party?—I shall not tell you that.

Mr. Morrell—It is not you?

Sir Henry Berkeley—He is not bound to answer.

Mr. Morrell—He has already said Sun Yat Sen.

His Worship—I don't think you ought to press the man.

Mr. Morrell—Did the man you said yesterday was the head of the Reform Party know anything about it?—Whether he knows or knows not I am not going to tell you.

I suggest to you that this riot was simply because the price of rice was high, and to take vengeance on the local mandarins for not doing their duty?—It was the rice that drove us to it but that was not the only thing.

In this rebellion you had no idea but to punish the local mandarins?—Yes.

You were a merchant in Singapore?—Yes. I have been doing business in Java and Singapore.

How long since?—It is five or six years ago since I left Singapore.

You have a financier?—Yue Pik.

Did you know many Chinese in Singapore?—Yes.

Did you make much money there?—Yes, I made a few hundred dollars there and came back. The hearing was adjourned.

The extradition proceedings at the Magistracy before Mr. F. A. Hazeland were continued on Aug. 18th in which the Chinese Government applied for the extradition of In Kiai Shing on a charge of armed robbery. Mr. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, is appearing in support of the application, while Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence given by defendant was read over. When the passage "some of the Reform Party were imprisoned for armed robbery" was reached, Sir Henry Berkeley said he thought it should read "alleged armed robbery" as they were only charged with it.

Mr. Morrell replied that the men were convicted.

His Worship put the question to the defendant who said it should be alleged armed robbery, adding "members of the Reform Party never committed armed robbery."

Chan Hok Chin, a native of the Chui Chow district, and at present residing in Hongkong, said he was a licensed hawker. He arrived in Hongkong on the 28th March this year. Witness knew defendant who was his friend. They came to the Colony by the same steamer.

Cross examined by Mr. Morrell—I was a hawker in Swatow before coming here. I did not go about with a barrow but kept a stall. In Swatow we are not prosecuted for obstruction. I have known the defendant for one or two years. I met him at the Mission House in Swatow.

It was discovered that the witness was a Christian and he was accordingly sworn in the ordinary fashion.

Witness continued—I met him one or two years ago but did not become friendly with him till the middle of February this year. The defendant was not a Christian; he was not yet baptised. I did not wear a long coat when I was a hawker in Swatow. I keep a stall under a tree at Tai Hang. I don't make much money out of that.

You don't wear a long coat conducting that business?—I do not.

Is it only on occasions like this when you wear a long coat?—It is to pay respect to the Court that I wear a long coat.

While defendant was in Hongkong did you both live in the same room?—We did.

Did you know what defendant did during the day?—No.

You remember the night of the 15th April last?—No.

Do you remember the night of the 16th?—No.

You are not prepared to swear to anything that happened on either of those dates?—Nothing regarding myself.

You can't make a declaration on oath as to what defendant did?—I don't know what you mean.

Question repeated.—I can swear defendant was in the Colony at that time.

How so?—I know he was a month in the Colony about that time. I can say this much, from the day of our arrival in Hongkong until the day of his departure for Swatow, on 10th May, the defendant was sleeping in the same apartment with me every night.

Did you ever go out at night?—No.

Were you a member of the so called Reform Party?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Tell him not to answer unless he likes.

Mr. Morrell said it did not matter in this Colony what a man's political opinions were.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the question was immaterial and unreasonable.

Mr. Morrell said that, if the witness belonged to the same political party as defendant, it would show bias.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Unfortunately my friend holds a brief for the Chinese Government.

Mr. Morrell—I object to that. It is the second time you have insinuated that I am appearing for the Government of this Colony.

Sir Henry Berkeley—No, you are not.

Mr. Morrell—I do.

His Worship—Yes, he is down as Crown Solicitor. I will hear what you have to say, Sir Henry.

Sir Henry Berkeley submitted that it was not proper that the Crown Solicitor should appear in that way and he protested against it. The Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor are paid by the Government of the Colony and have no interest whatever but the vindication of justice. They do what judges have always done—they hold the balance. He put it that that ought not to be pressed against the defendant. If the man was shown to be a reformer there would eventually be a charge made against him.

His Worship—I will allow the question to be put as to whether he is a member of a Reform Party or not. The question has been put. What is the answer?

The Interpreter—No. I am not a member of the Reform Party. (Laughter)

Adjourned.

The extradition proceedings at the Magistracy before Mr. F. A. Hazeland were continued on Aug. 29th in which the Chinese Government applied for the extradition of In Kin Shing on a charge of armed robbery. Mr. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, is appearing in support of the application, while Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

Chan Tuk Cheng, foreman in Messrs. Jardine Matheson's sugar refinery, who lives at Tai Hang, deposed to meeting defendant on March 28th when he was accompanied by the last witness. Witness gave up his sitting room to defendant who lived there till May 10th when he left for Swatow.

Mr. Morrell afterwards submitted a lengthy objection to certain documents being admitted as evidence.

Sir Henry Berkeley submitted that the evidence before the Magistrate did not amount to proof of guilt under section 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin, nor was there a probable presumption of the guilt of the accused within the meaning of section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance. His second ground was that the evidence was sufficient to prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate within the meaning of section 4, sub-section 1, of the Ordinance that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive to the Chinese Government was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political character. His third ground was that the evidence before the Magistrate was sufficient to sustain the

defence of an alibi in answer to the charge preferred against him. Proceeding, he pointed out that four days after the proclamation by the Chiu Chow Magistrate of the reward of \$1,000 for the capture of defendant he was arrested in Hongkong. The inference from this was fairly plain.

Mr. Morrell having replied,

His Worship reserved his decision.

THE ARBITRATION COURT.

CROWN LAND RESUMPTION.

The Arbitration Board consisting of His Honour Mr. Justice Wise, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G. (Director of Public Works) and Mr. W. Danby, M.I.C.E., again assembled at the Supreme Court on August 26th to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of eleven lots of Crown land and portion of another at Kowloon, near the old boundary and close to the road between Kowloon City and Yau-ma-tei. The claimant was Mr. J. C. Wong who was represented by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, while Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The judgment was delivered in Chambers, but it was afterwards learned by the Press that the compensation was \$2,000 at seven per cent, which was to be paid by April 16th.

THE "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SHARK STORY.

IS NOT A ROMANCE.

Because of the comparative immunity from sharks bathers enjoy in the harbour of Hongkong, there are those who believe that the story about a seaman on the s.s. *Empress of China* being attacked by one should be taken *cum grano salis*. Such however, is not the case, and the theories advanced that the unfortunate man fouled something in the water, perhaps one of the ship's cables, are altogether groundless. The story has created so much interest among bathers, and so many conclusions have been arrived at, that a representative of this paper was on Aug. 28 despatched to learn the true facts.

On boarding the s.s. *Empress of China*, which is at present lying beyond Kellett Island, he learned that on Sunday afternoon four seamen were enjoying a swim in the water near the ship. The young sailor who was injured was floating on his back some distance away from the vessel with his arms outstretched, when suddenly his right hand was seized by a fish of some description, and he was dragged beneath the water. In his struggle he managed to release himself, but not before the fish had been torn completely off one of his fingers, while two of the others were badly lacerated. When free he managed to swim to the gangway and regained the deck of the steamer. The ship's doctor dressed the injuries and at the time thought it would be necessary to amputate the little finger, and so acute was the pain that the seaman begged the doctor to remove it. Later in the day the shock, coupled with the intense pain, brought on an attack of what appeared to be temporary insanity, and the sufferer was removed to the Government Civil Hospital so that he might receive better attention. There, after examination, the doctors were of opinion that the little finger could be saved, but the man's condition had not improved. While in a ward on the second floor, he rushed on the verandah and attempted to jump over, saying as he ran that he was going to dive in after the fish. Fortunately he was seized before reaching the balustrade. Evidently in his struggle under water he saw what it was had hold of him, so all the opinions about a "foul" must go by the board. The captain of the steamer, the pilot and the doctor, are thoroughly convinced that the unfortunate man was attacked by a denizen of the deep, for the marks of the fish's teeth were visible on the wounded hand. This opinion has been confirmed by the hospital doctors. The man is still in hospital, and his condition is serious.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of this club was held on Aug. 29th at the club house, Happy Valley. Dr. Clark presided over a very large attendance.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received a letter from the President, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, regretting his inability to be present as he was accompanying His Excellency in the New Territory.

THE REPORT.

The annual report was submitted by the Secretary, Mr. L. E. Brett. It stated:

Cricket.—In the League Competition we played 18 matches, won 7, drew 4 and lost 3. Total points 25. We finished 3rd out of 8 teams entered. The first eleven played 4 matches other than League matches, winning 2 and losing 2. The second eleven played 10 matches, winning 5 and losing 5. Prize Winners at Cricket were as follows:—League, batting, (Mr. Biden's Prize), Mr. Biden, League bowling, (Hon. Dr. Atkinson's Prize) Mr. L. E. Brett. First eleven batting (Club Prize) Mr. E. B. Reed. First eleven bowling, (Club Prize) Mr. H. T. Jackman. First eleven fielding, (Mr. Jackman's Prize) Mr. P. T. Lambie. There was a tie for this prize between Messrs. Lambie, Jordan, and Adams and it was decided to toss to see who was to take the prize and Mr. Lambie won. Weekly fielding prize presented by the Club, won by Mr. P. R. Adams. Second eleven batting, (Club Prize) Mr. W. H. Kelly, second eleven bowling, (Club Prize) Mr. G. Badcock, second eleven fielding (Mr. Kelly's Prize) Mr. H. Coombs.

Tennis.—The annual tournament has just finished and, results are as follow:—Championship:—1st, Mr. F. A. Biden; 2nd, Mr. G. A. Woodcock. Double Handicap:—1st, Messrs. Pile and Witchell; 2nd, Messrs. Biden and Woolley. Single Handicap:—Mr. G. A. Woodcock meets Mr. Pile in the final.

Lawn Bowls.—Three competitions have been held, full rinks, championship, and a handicap, the results being as follows:—1st Mr. W. H. Kelly, 2nd, Mr. L. E. Brett. Messrs. Fincher and Blowey received semi final prizes. Rink competition:—1st, A. Brown, Coles R. Duncan, W. Fincher (skip); 2nd C. W. Brett, R. Hudson, M. McIver, L. E. Brett (skip). Handicap Competition:—1st, Mr. R. Fenton; 2nd, Mr. L. E. Brett. Messrs. Kelly and Cuthbert received semi final prizes. We played 3 matches with the Police, 2 of which we won and lost one. We have played one match with Kowloon on their ground which they won. The annual "at Home" was held on Whit Monday. Mrs. Chatham, wife of the President, distributed the prizes won at the sports and during the year. We have plenty of cricket gear for practice, but we shall require new bats, balls, &c. for matches. The cricket pitch and bowling greens are all in good condition for which thanks are due to Messrs. Fincher, Hoggarth and Wheel. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Darby and Palmer for auditing the accounts. Mr. E. Dawson carried on the duties of Hon. Secretary till March, when he had to give up the post owing to being transferred to Kowloon. I expressed my willingness to act until the general meeting.

The accounts showed a balance in bank of \$261.41.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from the auditors, Messrs. Darby and Palmer, in which they stated that the system of bookkeeping was not altogether satisfactory. They suggested that the office of steward and treasurer should not be held by the same person, and when money was paid over greater details should be furnished.

On the consideration of the accounts,

Mr. HILL initiated a discussion by remarking that the working of the bar was not satisfactory. At present only a profit of 10 per cent. was shown whereas it ought to be larger.

The PRESIDENT—You think we are not making enough profit on the bar?

Mr. HILL—I do.

The PRESIDENT—The question of bar profits is simply a question of the price of drinks.

Mr. WHEEL explained that the profit was roughly shown at \$100. In addition \$25 as bad debts was deducted from the bar account.

Mr. DAWSON thought the position of the club was very good considering that they had been in debt last year. They had now a balance of \$700 or \$800. If they considered the amount of drinks to visitors the profit on the bar would be about 30 or 40 per cent. He thought the treasurer ought to be congratulated on the balance sheet presented.

A discussion followed as to the meeting of the Finance Committee, and the report was afterwards adopted unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The election of office bearers resulted as follows:—Captain, Mr. T. Jackman; Vice Captain, Mr. F. A. Biden; secretary, Mr. L. E. Brett; treasurer, Mr. E. Dawson; Captain "A" team, Mr. Chawkey; Committee—Messrs. Adam, Howell, W. H. Parkinson, M. McIver, J. J. Blake and W. F. Gast.

Voting took place as to whether a bar committee or a steward should be elected but the former proposition was defeated and Mr. C. Bond was appointed steward.

ALTERATION OF NAME.

Mr. WHEEL suggested that the name of the Club be altered to read Hongkong Civil Service Recreation Club.

It was decided that the name of the Club be Hongkong Civil Service Sports Club.

NEW PATRON.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that H.E. the Governor be asked to become a patron of the Club.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. SMITH remarked that as they were now a Sports Club they ought to consider the advisability of raising a football team to enter the League competition.

The meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

A meeting of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine was held in the Legislative Council Chamber on Aug. 23, when the Diploma of the College was presented by the Rector, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., to two students, Kwau King Hung and Li Ho Ching, who have completed the curriculum of five years' study and passed all the professional examinations.

Mr. Li Ho Ching, who has been appointed to be Government Medical Officer at Tai Po, was also presented by the Rector with a cheque for \$150, the amount of the Blake Scholarship, awarded after a competitive examination on the subjects of Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Eye, held at the Government Civil Hospital and the Ho Miu Ling Hospital.

The College of Medicine is making an important forward movement at the present time. Towards the end of last year there came to it the beginnings of an endowment, in the form of a bequest of property valued at \$10,000, under the will of the late Mr. Tang Chuk Kai, and this has been speedily followed by an offer of College buildings. For twenty years the College has been in existence, quietly and continuously carrying on the work it marked out for itself in 1887. There has been no lack of students; teachers each taking a subject for which by previous training and experience he is specially fitted, have been at all times forthcoming; an organization has existed, modelled on that of English Medical Schools; but thus far the College has possessed no permanent local habitation, and there has been no regularly paid staff devoting itself entirely to the training of the students. At length, however, College buildings are about to be erected. The Government two years ago reserved on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area a site in every way suitable for the purposes of a Medical College, convenient of access for Lecturers, and centrally placed in relation to the Government Civil Hospital, Alice Memorial Hospital, Nethersole Hospital, Ho Miu Ling Hospital, Tung Wa Hospital, the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Laboratory, to be granted to the Court free of charge; and a generous Chinese gentleman, Mr. Ng Li Hing, an old resident of this Colony, has now offered to spend \$50,000 in the erection of College buildings on the site thus

held in readiness. His offer had been accepted, and the buildings will be commenced immediately. The Hongkong College of Medicine has thus far had no visible existence; but as a living organization it has had a very real existence, and has done much substantial work, and it has done its utmost by makeshifts to make good its somewhat anomalous circumstances. It has had its headquarters in the Alice Memorial Hospital, and the affiliated Nethersole and Ho Miu Ling Hospitals have also been open to students for purposes of clinical instruction; but, in addition, the College has borrowed accommodation for special purposes all over the city. During this summer session, for example, the Surgery lectures have been delivered at the Government Civil Hospital, Biology has been taught at Queen's College, Chemistry and Physics in the Queen's College Laboratory, Public Health in the Royal Sanitary Institute's lecture hall, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Institute; and the Tung Wa Hospital has also been made use of in tutorial classes for the clinical material it affords. The Lecturers of the College are thus, it must be apparent, doing their best under the great disadvantages that exist, to make their teaching as thorough and as practical as possible.

We understand that it is in view to make a vigorous effort early next year to raise by public subscription an Endowment Fund, to enable the Court to engage the services of a staff of specially qualified lecturers for the more distinctively scientific subjects, and to render more effective by the provision of adequate teaching appliances the work of the present honorary staff of lecturers, who will continue their services to the institution.

During the twenty years that have elapsed since the College was inaugurated, exactly 100 students have been enrolled; of these 31 have qualified, and most of the Licentiates already qualified have settled in the Colony itself. All the Dispensaries established by the Chinese themselves in various parts of Victoria, in Yaumati, Hunghom and old Kowloon city, for the express purpose of assisting the Government to enforce its sanitary laws, are manned by Licentiates of this College. Other Licentiates are in direct Government service in the New Territory and on the Railway works; some are resident surgeons in the Hospitals for the Chinese; and several are practising their profession privately among their own people in various parts of the Colony, and in this capacity gaining access to the homes and the confidence of the Chinese, rich and poor alike. These men are exerting a wide, and a widening, influence towards the breaking down of Chinese prejudices and Chinese obstruction to that better sanitation in which, it is recognised on all hands, lie a happier future and a yet greater commercial prosperity for this Colony.

MANSLAUGHTER AT CHEUNG-SHAWAN.

Three Indians named Peer Bux, Namad Khan, and Parket Khan were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy on August 29th with the manslaughter of Li Chu on the 22nd August. The first mentioned, who is fairly well known, is a dairyman at Cheung Sha Wan. He surrendered to his bail of \$1000. Inspector McHardy prosecuted.

On the 22nd August the deceased went to draw water from the well at the rear of Peer Bux's premises. Peer Bux objected to the bucket going into the well. An altercation ensued, and the two young Indians coming up took sides with Peer Bux. They wrenched the bamboo from the Chinaman and beat him over the head with it. When the police arrived they ordered the removal of the unfortunate man to the Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

Dr. Koch, medical officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke of the deceased being admitted in an unconscious condition and suffering from bruises on the head. It was one of the latter wounds which proved fatal. Apparently the wounds had been inflicted by a blunt instrument, such as the bamboo produced. The scalp was not broken.

Other evidence was called and the case was emanded.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE HARBOUR.

FIVE EUROPEANS ARRESTED.

The signal lights hoisted from the steamer *Indravelli* in the early hours of on Aug. 30th told the Water Police that their presence was wanted on board. The police pinnace promptly steamed to the vessel, where Inspector Kerr found two men in irons and learned that the third officer, named Thorne, had been stabbed by one of the ship's crew.

The circumstances of the affair are as follows. The *Indravelli* had arrived in port a few days ago from New York and on Thursday a number of the firemen were given leave to go ashore. They returned to the steamer about one or two o'clock yesterday morning, but before stepping on the gangway they had a dispute with the sampan man as to the fare. As their remarks were spoken in rather a loud voice and as their language was not of the most refined nature, the third officer came down the gangway and told the men to make less noise as there were passengers on board. They resented his interference and one of them struck the officer. On deck a scuffle ensued, the allegation being that the men, who were in a drunken condition, attacked the officer, one man using a knife. In a short time the captain came on deck and knocked down a man who was holding the officer. The men then retired and it was found that the third officer had been stabbed with a knife on the head, back and side. Two of the men were placed in irons. The doctor from the *Siberia* dressed the injuries of the wounded man, who was afterwards removed to the hospital. Five European firemen were arrested, and they will be brought up at the Magistracy on Aug. 3.

The five men of the s.s. *Indravelli* in connection with the stabbing of the third officer were placed in dock at the Magistracy on Saturday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. The accused—Thomas Dean, William Clarke, Walter O'Brien (firemen), Charles Reilly and Thomas Knockton—were charged with maliciously wounding G. G. Thorne on the 30th August. Inspector Kerr prosecuted. Defendants pleaded not guilty.

Captain Cullington, of the *Indravelli*, stated that on Thursday evening, whilst he was lying down in his chair on deck, he heard a sampan come alongside and heard men cursing and swearing in loud tones. The third and fourth officers who were aroused by the noise, remonstrated with the men and then witness heard a disturbance on deck and saw the second officer (Mr. F. Bayliss) holding Reilly. Mr. Thorne (third officer) was holding Dean and called out that he was stabbed, upon hearing which Captain Cullington seized Dean, the latter struggling the while. Reilly got away from Mr. Bayliss and went forward. Then the captain being told that the third officer was bleeding freely, released Dean, who also ran forward. Bandages were prepared for the third officer, after which Dean was put in irons by the chief officer, assisted by the second. When shackled Dean used violent and filthy language, saying that he would like to "do for" all the officers. He also said that if he had had a gun he would have shot the fourth officer (Mr. F. J. Dunkler). After dressing the third officer's injuries, which was difficult owing to the free flow of blood from the four stab wounds, the captain went forward, accompanied by the chief officer. Prior to this he had been handed a sheath knife by the second officer, who took it from Dean's pocket. The blade was greasy, but there were no traces of blood—this was an hour after the affray. In going forward to arrest Reilly just as the fo'ble was reached the captain saw that Reilly had a razor which was open. Closing the razor Reilly placed it on the table and stepped towards his bunk. The captain ordered him to dress and then the captain took him on deck and put him in irons. When passing No. 1 hatch, on which a number of men were seated, including Knockton, Reilly addressed one of them, saying—"Pack my bag; I'm in trouble." Dean continued to use filthy language while in irons. At 3.40 the police boat arrived and the police officer went ashore for medical assistance, but on

failing to get it, the doctor of the P.M. s.s. *Siberia* went on the *Indravelli* and dressed the third officer's wounds. Mr. Thorne was then removed to the hospital and the two men—Dean and Reilly—were taken to the police station. They were both under the influence of drink when they came on board.

Knockton—Do you know that we three (meaning himself, O'Brien and Clarke) were not in the bother?

Witness—You were not to my knowledge. (To Mr. Hazeland) Two of them came amidships on one or two occasions and I ordered them forward.

O'Brien—As soon as I came up from the sampan I was told to go forward and I went. We (Clarke and O'Brien) are strangers on the ship—only been on for a couple of hours. We've not signed on yet.

Witness—I had two deserters and these men have been engaged to take their places.

His Worship—Is there any evidence against these men?

Inspector Kerr—Only that they were among the men in the sampan.

His Worship—If that is all, I suggest the police withdraw the charge against them.

The three men—Clarke, O'Brien and Knockton—were thereupon discharged.

F. J. Dunkler, fourth officer, stated that he saw Mr. Thorne struck by Dean and a general mêlée ensued on deck. When witness reached the deck he saw the captain holding Dean and the second officer holding Reilly. Witness did not see the third officer stabbed.

Dean—Did you say I struck you?

Witness—Yes.

Dean—I never did; I fell because I was intoxicated. Did you say you saw me strike the third officer? You could not do so.

Witness—I saw you.

It was announced that the third officer would not be out of hospital in less than a week, and the hearing was adjourned.

MURDER ON DUMB BELL ISLAND.

Another murder has been reported to the police, the tragic occurrence on this occasion taking place on one of the islands in the archipelago which lies to the west of Hongkong. And, as is not unusual, there is a "woman in it." There is some dubiety as to what events actually preceded the fatal act, but the fact that the murdered man had his queue cut is significant to those who understand Chinese customs.

The circumstances as known to the police are these. A man named To Hing Chun, a fisherman in the Miu Wo village, went to the Police Station at Lantau on the 26th inst. and reported to Sergeant Angus that a robbery had taken place at his house the night before. While he was still at the station the wife and brother of the deceased arrived upon the scene, accompanied by a *lukong*, and stated that To Hing Chun had murdered the deceased. The brother, Tan Muk Yau, farmer, declared that whilst asleep in his house on the night of the 25th inst. he was awakened about 10 o'clock by a noise outside. Getting up he discovered that the disturbance was at To Hing Chun's house, and on proceeding there he saw To Hing Chun holding his younger brother, Tam Muk Fat, by the queue. To Hing Chun struck his brother over the head and legs with a chopper, and the wounded man fell to the ground. Tan Muk Yau went to the assistance of his brother, who, though seriously wounded, told him that he had gone to To Hing Chun's house to demand the return of some \$2 or \$3 which he had lent to him, but that the latter had refused to pay him and assaulted him instead.

To Hing Chun's wife is said to have played a part in the tragedy, but she disappeared before the police learned of the occurrence.

Tan Muk Fat succumbed to his injuries about an hour after they were inflicted. The suspected man, To Hing Chun, was brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy on Aug. 27th and remanded.

To Hing Chun and his wife Ho Yung appeared before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy on August 31st charged with the murder of Fan Muk Fat. Sergt. Angus conducted the prosecution.

Dr. Heanley spoke to having examined the body of deceased and found that death was due

to a ruptured spleen. The spleen was three times its natural size. There were several marks of violence on the body. The queue was cut off. The hair was from six to nine inches long. There was a rope tied round the legs, several bruises on the calf, two small cuts on the right knee and a cut on the head. A spleen diseased as this one was might rupture naturally or as a result of slight violence. Three choppers and a long knife about eighteen inches long which were found at accused's house having been put in, Dr. Heanley said one of the choppers might have caused the wounds on deceased. A piece of a queue—about two feet long—was produced but witness could not identify it as being cut from Fan Muk Fat.

To Hing Chan—It is his queue!

Fan Muk Yau, brother of the deceased, said he was a farmer at Pak Ngan village, Dumb Bell Island. Whilst asleep in his house on the 25th ult. he heard a noise, and he went outside to investigate. He saw the male accused holding deceased by the queue and saw the woman strike Fan Muk Fat with a chopper—a wood chopper—on the head and legs.

On going forward and asking what was the matter the woman threw the chopper away. Fan Muk Fat, who was then on the ground, said he had lent two or three dollars to To Hing Chan, and as To had returned from fishing, he wanted repayment. Witness went away and on his return saw his brother's dead body outside the prisoners' door.

After evidence as to arrest, the accused were again remanded.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

On August 25th the body of a man who had apparently been done to death was found in French Street. It had knife wounds over the head and body, and there could be little doubt that the unfortunate man had been murdered.

On Aug. 28 the body was identified as that of Lun Tsoi, a carpenter formerly employed at the Kwong Woo Tai shop, 258, Des Vœux Road. A knife was picked up in French Street and not far off the sheath was found.

Appearances point to the belief that deceased was set upon by some person or persons unknown who used the knife, and Lun Tsoi in fleeing from his assailant was struck down from behind. The police have succeeded in tracing the principal assailant, and have probably arrested him by this time.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE COMMISSION.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to serve on a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Treasurer to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of the Subsidiary Coinage of the Colony, and to advise as to what means can be taken, with due regard to the interests of trade, to rehabilitate such coinage:—The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne; Messrs. J. Armstrong, D. B. Liw, A. J. Raymond, R. Shewan, J. R. M. Smith, and A. G. Wood.

"DUMPING" DECREASING.

GOOD EFFECT OF CHINESE LECTURES

The lectures on the dumping evil, conducted by a number of leading Chinese citizens at the Ko Shing theatre sometime ago, have borne good fruit. Last month no fewer than thirty-three Chinese infants were handed over to the Tungwa Hospital for burial, while many coolies on the verge of death were taken there for treatment. So pleased are the gentlemen concerned with the result of their efforts that they have decided to pay a qualified man to tour the city with the object of continuing the lectures and making known the requirements of the law to the great mass of the Chinese population.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA.

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club took place at Happy Valley on August 31st when the attendance was as large if not larger than at the previous meeting, which it will be remembered was a record one. The committee of the Club could not have desired a better day for the meet. Clouds obscured the fervid rays of the sun, while a gentle breeze cooled the atmosphere. The course was fast, and so were many of the ponies, the times registered comparing favourably with those of previous meetings. As usual, the band of the Middlesex Regiment was on the ground, and played selections of music in the intervals between the races. Before the second race started, the playing of a stanza of the National Anthem heralded the arrival of Sir Frederick Lugard. The Governor was accompanied by Lady Lugard and Mr. and Miss Braokenbury. They were met by Mr. C. H. Ross, but instead of taking up a position in the Governor's stand, preferred to mingle with the people who filled the stand bordering the course. It is needless to remark that business was brisk at the Pari Mutuel and in the Cash Sweeps. On this occasion, however the former paid no startling dividends, \$21.70 being the highest for the day, and this was paid on the last race in which Mr. R. F. C. Master rode Astral to victory. In the Cash Sweeps those who had the luck to draw first or second ponies were well repaid for their \$5 investment. The highest amount paid was in the Jumping Competition when the drawer of Box received a dividend of \$491.40. A new event, the costume race, was introduced for the sake of variety, a prize being offered for the best costume. After examining the varied and beautiful costumes, the Judges awarded the first prize to the White Knight whose glittering armour was the outcome of Mrs. May's labours.

Patrons: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Commodore R.H.S. Stokes, R.N.

Committee. The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-officio); H. E. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Major Parker; Mr. C. H. Ross; Mr. H. P. White; Mr. G. K. Hal Brutton; Mr. D. MacDonald and Captain Thompson.

Mr. C. H. Ross, Judge; Mr. H. P. White and Major Parker, Handicappers; Mr. D. MacDonald, Clerk of the Scales; Major Parker, Starter; Mr. Paterson, 2nd Starter; Mr. T. S. Forest, Time Keeper; Mr. R. F. C. Master, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr Godfrey Master's g.d. Astral (late Astrol) 156 (owner) 1
Mr Brutton's g. Kingston 149 lbs (owner) ... 2
Mr E. A. Hankey's ch. Off Chance 147 ...
 (Mr R. F. C. Master) 3
Mr A. Morfey's i.g. Southdown 137 lbs ...
 (owner) 0
Mr Robert's blk. Velocity 139 lbs ...
 (Mr Roberts) 0

Kingston took the lead at the start, Astrol following in second place and Off Chance third. After the football stand was passed Velocity became unmanageable and pulled off the course, the rest of the field keeping the same order until the incline was reached. Here Astral and Off Chance gained on the leader, but Mr. Brutton kept his pony in the van until the straight was entered. Then the order was changed and Astral, responding to the coaxing of his rider passed the winning post with five lengths to spare. Kingston snatched second place from Off Chance by half a neck. Time—1 min. 37 2-5 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid \$7.70 on the winner, while in the Cash Sweeps the first pony paid \$90.60; the second \$111.60; and the third \$5.80.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins

allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, will be presented by Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N., to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr Godfrey Master's b.d. Blue Nile ...
 154 lbs. (owner) 1
Mr Dryasdust's cr. Coxcomb 161 ...
 (Mr Dupree) 2
Mr E. Kadoorie's w. Manchurian Chief, ...
 143 lbs (Mr Clarke) 3

As usual keen interest centred in the challenge cup, and although the field was small, the betting was extensive. Blue Nile took up the position by the rail, then Coxcomb, with Manchurian Chief on the outer course. Coxcomb and Manchurian Chief took the lead when the flag dropped, and Blue Nile kept hard in the rear. The field remained in a bunch until the football stand was passed, then Coxcomb drew a length ahead of the other ponies. Going up the incline, however, Blue Nile lessened the distance separating him from the leader, while Manchurian Chief fell to the rear. Passing the village Coxcomb still lead by half a length, but fell back to second place on entering the straight. Mr. Dupree urged him on, but his pace was unequal to that of the winner of the last Challenge Cup, and the Nile passed the post four lengths ahead of Coxcomb, who had some six lengths to spare on Manchurian Chief. Time—2 min. 9 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid \$9.40 on the winner. In the Cash Sweeps Blue Nile paid \$378; Coxcomb, \$108; and Manchurian Chief, \$54.

LADIES' NOMINATION—COSTUME RACE.—About 200 yards round a post and in. Ladies to provide the Costumes. Prize for the first man in. Prize for best costume, adjudged such by a Sub-committee to be appointed by the Committee of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. Prizes presented by the Club.

BEST COSTUME.
The White Knight, designed by Mrs. May.
The Ballet Girl, designed by Mrs. Stedman.
Diana Vernon, designed by Mrs. Keswick.

THE RACE.
Mr. R.F.C. Master, nominated by ...
 (Mrs. Peter) 1
Mr. T. C. Vernon, nominated by ...
 (Miss Layton) 2
Mr. J. Marshall, nominated by ...
 (Mrs. Keswick) 3

This turn-out caused great amusement and pleasure, the costumes being thoroughly good. JUMPING COMPETITION.—Open to all China Ponies. To be ridden by members of the Gymkhana Club or Officers of the Army or Navy. Three heights over a bar. Each competitor allowed one run at each height. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize presented. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Mr G. C. Moxon's Box (Mr. Marshall) ... 1
Mr C. H. Ross Ben Wyvis (Mr Dupree) ... 2
The Hon. Mr W. J. Gresson's Mamodeen
 (Hon. Mr May) 3

Mr Rolason's Minnoch ... 0
The ponies did not show up well in taking the rail, the highest jump being about four feet. Minnoch, although not much of a jumper, proved an expert hill climber, and Mr. Master displayed some excellent horsemanship in bringing his mount to the level when the pony tried to get on to the flat. The Pari Mutuel paid \$9.40 on the winner. The Cash Sweep paid \$491.40 on the first; \$140.40 on the second, and \$70.20 on the third.

TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China Ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting.

Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winners of this event at first two Gymkhanas this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting towards aggregate only. Mementoes presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of winners at the first two Gymkhana meetings this season. Entrance fee \$3. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd. Post Entries.

Mr. C. H. Ross, 33 points. ... 1
Mr. W. Dupree, 29 points. ... 2
Mr. J. C. Vernon 22 points. ... 3

WELTER RACE—Half a mile. For all China Pony hacks passed as such by the Committee of the Gymkhana Club. To be ridden by riders who have never ridden in an official race in Hongkong or China. Catch weights over 12st. 7lb. Riders to stand not less than 11st. 7lb. in ordinary riding breeches, boots, gaiters and shirts. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Mr Rolason's Minnoch 175 lbs. ...
 (Captain Beasley) 1
Mr W. J. Daniel's Mass 175 lbs. ...
 (owner) 2
Messrs. Goldring & Reed's Wildman (late
 Highlandman) 202 lbs. (Mr Morrell) 3
Mr H. S. Moore's Highland Bonnet 175 lbs.
 (Mr Hill) 0

Minnoch and Mass took the lead at the start, and raced neck and neck until the straight was entered, Wildman and Highland Bonnet being some distance in the rear. In the home run Minnoch drew ahead of Mass and passed the Judge's box a length ahead, Wildman being a bad third. The Pari Mutuel paid \$8.30, and the Cash Sweeps \$444.15 on the first pony; \$126.90 on the second, and \$63.45 on the third.

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by Messrs. Bollinger. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr Godfrey Master's g.d. Astral, 149 lbs.
 (Mr R. F. C. Master) 1
Mr Dryasdust's cr. Coxcomb, 161 lbs.
 (Mr Dupree) 2
Mr Godfrey Master's g.d. Blue Nile,
 156 lbs. (owner) 3
Mr Brutton's blk. Septima, 419 lbs.
 (Mr Brutton) 0
Mr Ellis Kadoorie's w. Manchurian Chief,
 145 lbs. ... (Mr Clarke) 0
Mr F. H. May's g. Highland Heather,
 145 lbs. ... (owner) 0
Mr Medico's ch. Nigel, 148 ... (Mr Gegg) 0
Mr Robert's blk. Velocity, 135 lbs. ... (owner) 0

In this event there were eight starters, the largest field of the day. The shades of evening were closing in when the ponies were sent away, and it was impossible to follow them round the course. As they passed the Judge's box for the first time Velocity was foremost, the rest of the field being bunched and following closely in his wake. As the ponies entered the straight on the home run Astral shot ahead, and although Coxcomb challenged him, he was first; past the winning post. Blue Nile was well up in third place. Time—2 min. 47-2/5 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid \$21.70 on the winner, and the Cash Sweeps \$359.10 on the first pony; \$102.60 on the second; and \$51.30 on the third.

ADSETTS.

The United States cruiser *Galveston*, on board of which Adsetts is now confined, suddenly received orders to go for a cruise, and the British Consul telegraphed to Weihaiwei for a guard. H.M.S. *Chio* was at once dispatched, but arrived at Chefoo to find that the sailing of the *Galveston* had been countermanded. She thereupon returned to Weihaiwei with the guard. Adsetts remains on board the *Galveston*.

The American Consul-General admitted on August 19th that important telegrams were passing over the wires, but refused to divulge their contents, although judicial application for Adsetts has been made.

ANTI-OPIMUM REGULATIONS IN KWANGSI.

Following is a translation of the proclamation posted in all the large towns in Kwangsi province, addressed to opium smokers.

This is to inform you that we are authorized by the authorities to issue licences for selling raw or prepared opium. All sellers of this drug are to call at this department to take out a licence for continuing in their trade, as all persons dealing in this drug without a licence are liable to a heavy fine. In the cities and towns all applications for certificates for opium smokers are to be made to the President of the Town Hall and, in the villages, the same must be made to the officer in charge of the sub-census department. The application must state the surname and name, address and age of the smoker and the quantity of opium he consumes per day. The issuance of certificates in this city will commence on the 10th day of the 7th moon (18th August 1907), and close on the 29th day of the 7th moon (28th August 1907). In the villages certificates will be granted only up to the end of the 7th moon and no certificates will be granted after that date.

Persons wishing to know the conditions under which the certificate is granted are requested to call at this department or at the sub-census department in their respective districts to obtain all information they need.

1. Smokers who have taken out the certificate and have before the expiry of its term, given up the habit, must return their certificates to the anti-opium society for transmission to the Registrar of Census for cancellation. They must take great care of such documents and see that they are returned to the proper quarters.

2. Smokers must renew their certificates once a year and return them for renewal at the end of the 12th moon each year. The certificates are not to be disfigured or defaced as a renewal might be refused if the document is too badly disfigured to be identified. The attention of smokers is also called to the notification of the Census department which is as follows:—

The following are Regulations published in compliance with the instructions of the Provincial authorities, and are to be observed by certificated opium smokers.

The certificates are made out in two forms one bearing the character "Kap" and the other, "Yuet." The "Kap" certificates will be issued to smokers above the age of 60; the "Yuet" ones, to smokers under the age of 60.

All persons from the gentry to the lowest servant, who are opium smokers shall apply for a certificate to empower them to use the drug and buy it for their own consumption. All dealers both in raw and prepared opium, are to label the opium they supply to smokers in accordance with the instructions contained in their licence, for the purpose of identification.

The licences for selling opium will be issued, in the case of a city, by the Deputy Superintendent of Police and in the case of villages and towns, by the official departments nearest to such places. In villages which are far away from the official yamens, the village gentry are appointed to collect the applications of dealers and forward same in batches to the official department for licences to be issued.

All applications for such licences must give the following particulars:—Name of shop. Name of proprietor, his age, the length of time for which his shop has existed. The date at which it was opened. Its capital. The quantity of opium it keeps in stock.

The licenced dealer has also to keep a list of his customers stating against their names their respective ages, addresses, occupations and quantities of opium they consume per day.

The licences for selling raw and prepared opium shall be issued by the district officials. The certificates for opium smokers shall be handed to the gentry of each village for transmission to the smokers, the former being authorised to fill in the smoker's age, address, occupation and the quantity consumed by him per day.

The licence for selling the raw drug or prepared opium must state the name of the village, market town, No. of the house, name of the street in which the shop is situated, surname and name of the proprietor, the amount of his capital, his nationality and the quantity of

the raw drug or prepared opium he sells per day and the approximate amount of the drug or prepared opium, as the case may be, he has regularly in stock.

Dealers who are licenced to sell the raw drug shall not be allowed to supply prepared opium to smokers, their privilege being to supply retailers with prepared opium.

Licences dealing in prepared opium, wholesale, shall be allowed to sell prepared opium only. They are not allowed to keep any raw drug in stock though they are allowed to buy raw drug and make it into prepared opium, nor shall they be allowed to sell opium direct to the smokers.

Dealers in prepared opium are to endorse on the back of the licence the quantity of opium they supply to each smoker stating his name and the day on which the opium is supplied, and also chop the entry with their own seal so that the smoker could not get a second supply from other dealers on the same day.

After the 6th moon of this year no opium shall be supplied to individuals who are in the employ of the government, it matters not whether they are holders of opium smoking-certificates or otherwise. Dealers who offend against this order are liable to be fined or punished.

The smoker's licence may be renewed once a year only on the original being produced for cancellation. The smoker is not to use more than the quantity he has registered and is expected to gradually reduce his dose, and to credit himself with a reduced quantity by the time his certificate is returned for renewal. Dealers and retailers in opium are strictly prohibited from supplying smokers with more opium than is registered and allowed on the certificate.

All opium smokers are to obtain a certificate within two months from the date of this notification, in default of which, the gentry or elders of the village are authorized to prosecute the defaulters before the authorities, and whosoever shall fail to obtain the certificate within two months from the date of the notice or wilfully conceal his opium-smoking habit are liable to a fine or punishment.

No certificates will be issued to smokers after the limit of two months has expired.

Only one certificate shall be granted to one smoker. Should any person obtain more than one certificate under false pretences or by misrepresentation, he will, if the offence is proven, be either fined or punished according to the nature of the offence.

All licences to sell the raw drug or prepared opium are not allowed to transfer their licences to any person and in the event of their giving up the opium trade, return the licence to the proper quarters for immediate cancellation.

Having due consideration to the impoverished conditions of the people of the Kwangsi Province and also to the unfavourable state of the land, the Government has thought fit to allow one year as the limit of time for the inhabitants there to abandon the opium-smoking habit. The gentries are earnestly exhorted to set the example to the lower classes by commencing as soon as possible to abstain from the use of the drug.

It is decided to adopt the anti-opium preparations made according to the prescriptions of the late Viceroy Lin Wen Chang and these preparations will be distributed gratis among the poorest inhabitants who are opium-smokers in the province. Smokers who are well-to-do, may be supplied with a copy of such prescriptions and have the cure prepared at their own expense or obtain the cure adopted by the Government on payment of its value.

Syndicates dealing in opium shall pay a fee to the Government and 1/5th part of the revenue from this source shall be applied towards the cost of making anti-opium medicine for free distribution.

It is conceived advisable to farm out the monopoly of selling opium to a syndicate in all principal cities or market towns, as the more seller of opium there are, the harder it will be to detect irregularities or collusion. The fee paid for the monopoly will be appropriated towards the cost of making anti-opium medicines and paying for advertisements, forms of sub-licences, labels, etc., and the salaries of travelling inspectors.

All the regulations framed and adopted by the administrative department that are omitted from this notification, shall be referred to, should any question arise which may be affected by clauses which do not appear herein.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company Limited was held at the registered office, Queen-street, yesterday afternoon, says the *Brisban Daily Mail* of July 19. Mr. De Burgh Persse, chairman of the company, occupied the chair.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for the past year, said that he was pleased to be able to present a better report than last year, and although there was room for improvement, the financial position of the company had considerably improved. It would be seen by the report issued by the general manager, Mr. Martin, M.I.M.E., that the yield of gold was increasing, and that the new mine at Stopa was turning out satisfactory. Numerous experiments had been made to successfully treat the tailings by cyanide, and it was gratifying to learn that Mr. Martin was on the fair road to obtain results that fully justified the trouble he had taken. The chairman desired to call attention to the fact that the milling costs had been materially reduced as shown by the report—the figures being 81 to 78.8 per ton; but owing to the fact that the value of the dollar currency has increased to 2s 4d two shillings and four pence, it had affected the cost of labour in a large degree. He regretted to have to report that a fatal accident occurred to one of the company's men—J. Elliot Morgan—at Raub, and that through his death the company had lost the services of a most energetic and straightforward employee. The directors who have always been advocates of the strictest economy, had voluntarily reduced their fees by one half, likewise office expenses. The chairman expressed the opinion that the thanks of the shareholders were due to Mr. Martin for the energetic way in which he carried on the work at Raub, and trust that during the coming year the strenuous efforts he is now making to again place the company in a prosperous condition will be crowned with success.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. F. Bridgeman, representing himself and other shareholders in Mackay (N.Q.), proposed that the retiring directors, Messrs. Robert Philp De Burgh Persse, James Forsyth, and G. F. Scott, also the auditor, Mr. T. A. Bond, be re-elected at the same remuneration as formerly. This, after being seconded, was declared carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the directors (both, Brisbane and Singapore) and general manager and officials of the company was passed.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The directors of the Wharf Co., have decided to increase the capital of the Company by \$1,000,000 on the 1st January next, by the issue of 20,000 shares of \$50.00 at par.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 3 of 1907, entitled—An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine Dollars and fifty-three Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1906; Ordinance No. 4 of 1907, entitled—An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the validity of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of this Colony during the time that Alfred Gascoyne Wise, Esquire, held the office of Puisne Judge of such Court from the 25th day of June 1902 down to the present time; Ordinance No. 5 of 1907, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Married Women's Property Ordinance, 1907.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHARKS IN HONGKONG WATERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'DAILY PRESS.']

SIR,—With a view to dispel any erroneous idea that sharks do not exist in the waters of the Colony, I might say that a shark measuring 14 feet long and of about 300 lbs weight was caught in Tide Cove on Friday last and landed near the Police Station, Sha Tin. It can be imagined what a monster it was when it took eight coolies to carry it.—Yours sincerely,

J. DEVNEY.

THE TURTLE HUNTERS.

Fifteen men, mostly members of the Corinthian Yacht Club, returned on Aug. 25 (Sunday) afternoon from another turtle hunting expedition. This time their night vigils on the mosquito-haunted island beaches were successful. They brought back a fine specimen, about four feet long from snout to tail, and estimated to weigh over three hundred pounds. The older hands, with a permit, went on to a Chinese island. Two beaches in colonial territory, marked by turtle tracks, were deemed worth watching, so two parties were "marooned" on them. Three of the younger members of the party were put on a small beach that was regarded as a sort of offchance. No one believed that the youngsters could possibly keep awake, so it did not matter. The intelligent reader has already guessed the sequel. It was the three young hands who captured the monster at about 3 a.m. They had a terrific struggle with it for about fifteen minutes. The rest of the party saw nothing but mosquitoes.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

USE OF MACHINERY.

Although Japan is making great progress in her industries their undeveloped state at present may be inferred from the figures given below. The aggregate horse-power employed by the Japanese factories at the end of 1905 was only 246,000. Small as the figures are it must be conceded that great progress is shown for Japanese industries, as the figures had been quadrupled during the previous ten years. It is interesting to look into the amount of various kinds of machinery imported into Japan during these years, as it serves as an unmistakable index as to the condition of Japan's industries:—

	Steam Engines.	Electro Dynamos.	Locomotive Engines.
1896	Y 818,211	Y 14,094	Y 1,620,768
1897	1,081,137	167,608	4,235,177
1898	697,173	91,414	4,282,502
1899	327,144	12,566	1,968,374
1900	773,255	209,195	1,089,209
1901	1,695,906	388,716	1,749,408
1902	905,253	810,989	1,780,014
1903	989,873	836,653	2,274,772
1904	1,710,914	1,266,866	2,291,327
1905	2,633,033	2,455,424	2,466,561
1906	2,102,113	1,498,315	1,659,951

Other: and Total.

	Lathes.	Total.
1896	Y 73,538	Y 12,944,669
1897	192,672	22,347,432
1898	243,863	21,114,104
1899	331,970	9,566,246
1900	231,403	13,930,302
1901	79,105	16,738,947
1902	473,884	12,114,323
1903	178,109	13,213,072
1904	827,605	13,757,884
1905	3,49,617	27,954,323
1906	1,120,405	27,041,554

A noteworthy feature in the foregoing table is the remarkable increase in the importation of machinery that followed the years subsequent to the Japan-China and the late wars. By this time the total horse-power employed by Japanese factories may have reached 3,000,000, but this is by no means large as representing the capabilities of Japan's manufacturing industries. There is no doubt that a large importation of machinery will follow the future expansion of her industry.

TRADE MARKS.

The following is a free translation of a Proclamation recently issued by Taotai Jui Cheng [Shanghai] on the subject of British Trade Marks:—

I, Jui Cheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, etc., do hereby issue this proclamation for the information of the public that H.B.M. Consul-General, Sir P. L. Warren, has written me to the effect that he has repeatedly received complaints from British merchants in regard to Chinese manufacturing and retailing certain qualities of English-made goods, purporting same to be manufactured by those factories, for which they (the British merchants) are the sole agents. This is a great detriment to the British interests. The quality of the goods which are imitated according to English patterns is very poor and of great difference, although the packing, colour, pattern and chop are quite similar to those of English made. Therefore when the Chinese is charged with copying patterns he generally denies the charge by pointing out the slight difference of patterns between the two kinds of goods. This is a very intolerable business competition in the market. Recently such malpractice is daily increasing, and, therefore, litigation on this question will keep on increasing also. As such would more or less strain the commercial relation of the two countries, he requests me to prohibit further copying of patterns by Chinese people. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, upon being notified of this matter, has replied that such prohibition is the right step taken for commercial protection, and asks to be informed of the different patterns which are most frequently being copied in order to co-operate in the prohibition. I compliance with my request the British Consul-General has furnished me with a list of the cigarettes manufactured by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Depot, and also a list of the soaps, for which Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons are the sole agents; these two articles are more often manufactured by the native according to their patterns. The Consul-General says that he has on several occasions called the attention of the Vic-roy of Nanking to this matter, and, moreover, he requests me to issue this proclamation to be posted everywhere to prohibit further imitation of English-made goods. The Chamber of Commerce having been asked to observe this order, I hereby warn the general public that henceforth such malpractice on the part of our people should once and for all be stopped. Anyone found to be violating this law, will be punished without leniency.

CHINESE ABROAD.

According to latest investigations, says a Chinese journal, Chinese, not including students, now in foreign countries number as follows:—

Japan	17,673
Asiatic Russia	37,009
Hongkong	314,311
Siam	2,755,739
Burma	135,860
Java	1,825,700
Australia	31,465
Europe	1,761
Korea	11,366
Malaysia	197,377
Philippines	83,785
Annam	197,377
Africa	8,200
America	272,899

The total is 6,700,000 in round number.

A magazine devoted to stock farming and published in Tokyo states that sheep farming in Japan has for the most part proved a failure. One sheep farm on the plain at the basis of Mount Utsun in Shimabara, Nagasaki Prefecture, however, has proved quite a success, having steadily continued to extend in the past decade or so. At first the number of sheep kept there was under one hundred, at present they number about 1,000. The breeds of sheep which have hitherto done best there are "Merino" and "Southdown." The company owning the farm has purchased better stock for breeding purposes and has engaged an expert this year with the help of the Government. Great improvements are to be undertaken in the pastures, and it is expected that the farm will become a very important one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Ching has recommended Chen Pi, Yang Shih-chi and Lu Paohung to be appointed to the office for compiling and investigating constitutional government. He also advocates dividing the office into sections, each section to have three or four secretaries, both Manchus and Chinese, Tsao Yuan-chung and Ma Shih-chieh being mentioned amongst the candidates.

The conference of the Grand Secretariat (Peking) has decided about the monetary system of China that (1) gold will be the standard of coinage, (2) the standard will be fixed and (3) there shall be unification of the monetary systems throughout the Empire. It is also decided that (1) foreign silver coins shall be prohibited to be imported and (2) private paper notes shall be prohibited to be issued.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazleand at the Police Court on Aug. 24th Sanitary Inspector Watson prosecuted a cattle dealer for cruelty to a cow. The defendant was practicing the old trick of pouring salt water down the animal's throat with a view to increasing its weight when it should be put on the scales. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

Through the parting of the life line, a Chinese diver while at work on the cable ground near Hunghom Bay on Monday, was killed. When he did not come to the surface after being under water for about half an hour those on board the diving junk became anxious, and another diver on going below found his comrade lashed to the rudder of the junk. It would appear that something went wrong with the air tube of the dress, and the diver in his haste to cut away the ropes which bound him to the junk also cut away the life line, his only hope of salvation.

The *Shanghai Times* claims good authority for stating that the Greek Government has lately been in communication with the Wai Wu-pu with a view to the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is suggested that a Greek Minister be appointed to Peking and a Chinese Minister to Athens; and H. E. the Minister for the Netherlands, who is acting on behalf of Greece in the matter, further proposes that Greek Consuls be appointed to all the principal places of trade in Manchuria. The Wai Wu-pu has not yet replied to the requests and suggestions.

News has been received that the deadly sea-monster at Sharp Peak, of whom we hear at intervals, has been riotous and disorderly again, seriously injuring five fishermen, two having succumbed to their wounds, and one lying in a critical state with both hands bitten off. What the monster is has never been discovered, some declaring it is a shark and others a *debiro*. The wounds are not those of a shark, for nearly every wounded man has clean bites and scratches like those caused by a cat. When Mr. H. H. Gilby was at Sharp Peak he examined one of these unfortunate victims, we understand, and declared the wounds appeared to have been caused by an enormous tortoise. We think this will be found the correct solution, and will be glad to hear some steps have been taken to remove the monster, and ensure the safety of the divers.—*Foocho Echo*.

The following is a decree of the Empress Dowager:—The Board of Agriculture, Works, and Commerce, has memorialized the Throne that the Chinese in the Southern ports have established a Chamber of Commerce and wish Us to despatch a high official to encourage them. The majority of the Chinese who reside in the Southern ports abroad are engaged in trade and of their own accord they have organized a Chamber of Commerce. We appreciate their success. Therefore We hereby appoint Yang Shih-chi, the Junior Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce, to proceed to various ports abroad in the south and express to them Our Imperial interest in them and if there are any who will return to China with large amounts of funds to develop the Commerce of China they will not only be rewarded with titles and other rewards but properly protected by the local authorities so as to encourage the Commerce of China and to show Our sympathy with the Chinese abroad.

COMMERCIAL.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and dated Yokohama, August 15th, 1907, states:—

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—“Bon” in the interior has put a temporary stop to business. Shirtings.—No change of importance. Fancy Cottons and Woollens.—The market remains unchanged. Metals.—No sales have been reported during the past fortnight, and as up-country is busy with old time “bon,” business is very dull. Kerosene.—Market generally firm. Sugar.—Nothing to report. Indigo.—Nothing doing.

EXPORTS.

Tea:—Market unchanged; offerings very limited. Total settlements from May 1st to Aug. 14th amount to 88,790 piculs.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Fish Oil.—Owing to the heavy arrivals of Konishin Oil, prices have given way, and about 20,000 cases were handled at about Y. 7.35 per 100 kin. Copper.—No change; nothing doing.

SILK REPORT.

During the ten days under review prices for No. 1—1½ Shinshu Filatures fell to Y. 1,210, only to rise again to Y. 1,220, whilst Kakedas and fine size Silks have experienced a smart advance. The feature of the last few days is the decision arrived at by all foreign Silk exporters to abstain from buying any Silks bearing the chops of the reel factories “Usuisha,” “Kanransha” and “Shimonita” until further notice, owing to differential treatment meted out to them by the said factories. Owing to a rapid rise in discount exchange rates have advanced sharply, which fact has considerably augmented Gold Dollar and Franc quotations.

WASTE SILK.

Since the issue of our last circular, dated 6th instant, there have been no new features developed on this market. Native merchants are continuing their purchases in the interior, and a very fair stock will have accumulated by the end of the month. Prices which are nominally firm, still fail to attract the attention of the consuming centres. Settlements from Aug. 6th to Aug. 15th—piculs. Total Settlements from July 1st to Aug. 15th—piculs. Stock on Aug. 16th is estimated at 10,500 piculs, viz:—Noshi, 3,600 piculs; Kibizzo, 6,200 piculs; Pierced Cocoons, —piculs; Sundries, 700 piculs.

TEA.

HANKOW, 21st August, 1907.—Business reported since the 7th inst., is as under:—

	1907.	1906.
Settlements ...	nil	1,598
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	nil	10,000

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 23rd August, 1906.

	1907.	1906.
HANKOW TEA. ½-Chests.	476,209	369,490
Settlements ...	4,900	24,124
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	23,092	49,219
Stock ...	504,201	442,823

	1907.	1906.
KIUKIANG TEA. ½-Chests.	181,120	158,018
Settlements ...	nil	4,985
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	15,579	8,194
Stock ...	196,699	171,197

SILK.

The following is taken from Mr. F. C. Heffer's Weekly Report, August 23rd:—Telegrams report quiet markets at Home, and quote Gold Kiling in London at 13/9. Raw Silk:—During the interval there has been a moderate demand for Tatlees, dealers securing a slight advance in price. Hand Filatures.—About 1,000 Bales of Ordinary reel Filatures have been booked for Lyons. Steam Filatures.—A fair business in fine sizes for the Continent is reported, at full rates. Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs have been in fair demand; the Market for these Silks closes steady.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, August 30th.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New	£780	to — per picul.
Malwa Old	£840	to — do.
Malwa Older	£880	to — do.
Malwa Very Old	£900	to — do.
Persian Fine Quality	£700	to — do.
Persian Extra Fine	£750	to — do.
Patna New	—	to — per chest.
Patna Old	£797½	to — do.
Benares New	£800	to — do.
Benares Old	£795	to — do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 22nd August, 1907, states:—For some years past operators in Native Cotton have had reason to complain of the unsatisfactory manner in which the staple has been delivered here, causing great trouble and discontent at its destination when exported to foreign countries. Especially has this been felt in Japan, to which market fully 85 per cent. of the Cotton exported is sent, so to overcome the abuses that have been in vogue here an influential body of exporters to that country have formed themselves into “The China Cotton Exporters' Guild, Shanghai” for the purpose of establishing a Testing House here. The regulations of the Testing House contain a clause to the effect that a fee amounting to four times the regular one will be charged to a non-member of the Guild wishing to have an examination made. This practical endeavour to overcome what has been a long standing abuse will be welcomed by all who have to do with the native staple as it comes to this market. An important proclamation has been issued recently by the Shanghai Taotai, at the instance of the British Consul General here, with regard to the infringement of British Trade Marks on certain merchandise. It is strongly worded but only applies specifically to Soap and Cigarettes. However, it is hoped this will call attention afresh to this matter, and the Chinese Government will adopt the regulation as drawn up by the representatives of the Foreign Powers interested two years ago. Business during the interval has been practically at a standstill, so far as fresh transactions are concerned, and clearances of former purchases can only be designated as fair. The present stagnation is attributed to the hot weather, which although very favourable to the Rice and Cotton crops retards trade very much. At same time the auctions serve to show that the market, in spite of the apparent quietness, is not without some life, but even there it must not always be considered that the goods are being cleared promptly for consumption, for we understand that hundreds of packages although promptly paid for are remaining in the seller's godowns. As regards forward business the dealers are watching the course of Cotton in Liverpool, and have determined to be guided by that during the next two weeks in their future actions. If it goes lower they intend to hold off, but should it continue firm they consider it will then be time to place orders for the spring. In the meantime nothing of importance is likely to occur. There is very little news from the out-ports. In the North Newchwang is taking scarcely anything in the way of Piece Goods or Yarn, the few steamers leaving for that port carrying chiefly ‘chow chow’ cargo. Tientsin is rather better; sufficient rain appears to have fallen, in fact more than sufficient, for in some parts the country is threatened with floods through the washing away or overflowing of creek and river embankments. We hear incidentally through a resident there that the promised curtailment of the credit system by the foreign banks has not yet taken place and business continues to be done as before, orders for direct shipments still going forward. The Yangtze ports are still taking fair quantities of Manchester goods, and the trade with Szechuen is about to open again, in anticipation of which clearances of Yarns and Dyed Goods have been made on a much freer scale. More re-assuring news is to hand from Corea and native dealers here are now preparing their shipments for the reopening for the season. They seem to be fairly confident, but will wait for advices as to the reception met with before shipping further. The alleged attempt to form a Customs' Union between Japan and Corea has received an official denial, it being maintained in some quarters that the commercial treaties of Foreign Powers cannot be over-ridden in that way. The Manchester market is very strong still, but from the way China is

being urged to buy, if she does not want to be left altogether out if it, manufacturers must be beginning to feel the want of orders. But with prices as much as two shillings a piece over the original cost of goods lying here, and for which covering rates cannot be obtained, importers do not see the force of placing further orders. Here and there some business has been done in order to keep chops on the market, but such buying is quite the exception now. Advices concerning the American Cotton crop are more favourable and with the better prospects prices have dropped to 7.23d. for Mid American in Liverpool, 6.88d. being the quotation for “futures,” and Egyptian is steady at 10.75d. The latest quotation from New York is 11.99 cents for December option. The re-exports to New York by the s.s. *Tudor Prince* were 10,000 pieces sheetings and 22,110 pieces drills. This makes roughly 17,000 bales that have been shipped back and already declared. The Yarn trade is showing signs of more life, as far as imported spinnings go. Considerable sales of Japanese for forward delivery being reported this week. The Cotton crop is now in a much more promising condition and a very good yield is anticipated in spite of all the earlier drawbacks. If this really comes about trade ought to be booming here in a few months time. The silk crop alone it is estimated will realise twenty million taels more than last year, and Tea is also doing satisfactorily.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Shanghai Piece Goods Report for the week ending August 22nd, 1907, has the following:—There is little of interest that has occurred during the interval, demand from the principal centres being of a very quiet character, and but a few small sales from first hands have taken place. Szechuen dealers are, however, wanting to purchase for that outlet as the water in the Yangtze upper reaches is now down to a point that admits of resumed navigation, but having the market to themselves for the time being, are choosing their own time and confining themselves to inquiries only. The prospects of a large agricultural yield this season in nearly all parts of the country is now becoming daily more assured, and the harvest should do much towards stirring up our stagnant market.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 22nd August, 1907, has the following:—Gallnuts.—Some transactions have taken place in usual Galls (old crop) at good prices. Dealers are retaining their old stocks of Plumshaped Galls expecting prices to go up the coming season. Cowhides.—Season closed. Tobacco.—We expect the season to open shortly. Feathers.—A small business for forward delivery has been done at the old prices. Cotton.—The first lots of the new crop are offered; quality and quantity are apparently good. Tallow.—Market very strong but quiet. Wood Oil.—Market firm. Some business has been done at a good price. Strawbraid.—Market quiet. Stocks of Shansi mottled are increasing in lower qualities, and there is also a fair amount of Loyeh white. Wool.—Sheep's.—There is a much better feeling up north. The market for Szechuen wool remains strong. Antimony.—There is very little doing.

HANKOW, 21st August, 1907.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—	
	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected.....	Tls. 34.50
Do. Seconds	31.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected.....	22.75
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	—
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	—
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi.....	9.70
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	7.80
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—
Jute.....	—
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	11.30
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	—
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	—
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu.....	11.50
Animal Tallow	11.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	14.80
Gallnuts, plum do.	18.00
Tobacco, Tinchow	—
Tobacco, Woungkong	—
Turmeric	—
Sesamum Seed	5.25
Sesamum Seed Oil	—
Wood Oil	9.20
Tea Oil	—

Per P. & O. steamer *Arcadia*, sailed on 24th August. For Manchester:—282 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—1 case private effects. For London:—27 cases silk piece goods, 2 cases china ware, 1 case cigars, 9 fish maws, 75 bales raw silk, 1 case glass bangles, 2 chests opium. For Gibraltar:—2 cases silk, 1 case curios. For Valencia:—88 pkgs tea. For Marseilles:—300 bales waste silk, 236 bales raw silk. Lyons:—434 bales raw silk, 30 bales human hair, 4 bales birds feathers.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 30th August, 1907.

Apricot	\$ 6 to 12
Borax	\$ 15 „ 18
Cassia	\$ 19 „ —
Cloves	\$ 17 „ 36
Camphor	\$100 „ 110
Cow Bezoar	\$120 „ 130
Fennel Seed	\$ 11 „ 12
Galangal	\$ 3 „ 6
Grapes	\$ 5 „ 8
Kismis	\$ 5 „ 8
Glue	\$ 26 „ —
Olibanum	\$ 2 „ 15
Oil Sandalwood	\$245 „ 350
„ Rosa	\$ 50 „ 150
„ Cassia	\$250 „ —
Raisins	\$ 6 „ —
Senna Leaves	\$ 3 „ 12
Sandalwood	\$ 28 „ —
Saltpetre	\$ 10 „ —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th August, 1907.—The market has ruled dull and uninteresting during the week, and without any special feature. Exchange on London 2/2 1/2 T/P. On Shanghai 72 1/2.

BANKS.—A few small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai at \$647 1/2, old, and at \$505 and \$507 1/2, new, is all the business we have to report. The Market closes steady at these rates, with small buyers of odd lots of the new issue. London has not changed by latest advices, and remains at £80, old, and £61, new (£15 paid up).

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have nothing to report under this heading in the way of sales. Unions are enquired for in a small way at \$770, but no shares are available at that rate. North Chinas continue in demand at 75, while Cantons and Yangtszes fail to find buyers at quotations and the latter have fallen in Shanghai to 175, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.—The market remains quite stagnant and we have no business to report.

SHIPPING.—China-Manilas continue in demand, but we have heard of no sales. Indos have been enquired for, but no shares seem to be available at the present quoted price. Shells have improved in London to 43/8, but no local business has been reported. Hongkong, Canton and Mucos have been placed at 28, closing with sellers. Star Ferries have receded to 22 without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands in very small lots at \$98, and close with sellers. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Raubs have ruled steady, and business has been done at \$7, the market closing rather quieter at that rate. Chinese Engineerings have been quite neglected; the latest Shanghai rate is 17s. 15d sellers. We have heard of no local business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain at 100 buyers, with some small sales to report. Kowloon Wharves have declined further to 67, with sellers. The proposed new issue of capital by this Company is \$1,000,000 at par (\$5), one new share for every two old; issue to be made in January next. Shanghai Docks and Hongkew Wharves have ruled steady at unchanged quotations, but without any local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands remain at 98, with sellers and no sales to report. Kowloon Lands are enquired for in a small way at quotations, and Humphreys are wanted at 10 1/2, no sales, however, have been effected. We have nothing further to report under this head.

COTTON MILLS.—No changes or business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been placed at the improved rate of \$9, the market closing with buyers at 8.90. Dairy Farms and Tramways have been in demand at quotations, but no sales have resulted. Ropes have improved to 24 with buyers, and China Lights have been placed as high as \$6. Watsons are enquired for at 11 1/2, but we have heard of no sales. Cements have ruled weak during the latter part of the week, and after sales at 11 and 11 1/2 the market closes with sellers at 10 1/2.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$647 1/2, sales \$507 1/2, sales Ln. £80, c.d. Ln. £61, (215, paid up)
National B. of China	£6	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$6 1/2
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$9 1/2
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$6
China Provident	\$10	\$8.90, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 64
Hongkong	\$10	\$11, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 51
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 92 1/2
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 305
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$16, buyers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$100, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$11 1/2, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 80,
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 221
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$17, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$10 1/2, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14, sales & sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$24 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$24, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$270, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$87, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$315, sellers
North China	£5	Tls. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	\$770, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$175, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$98, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$10 1/2, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36, buyers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 102
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$480, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$7
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$11 1/2, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$1 1/2, (new) buy.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$30	\$41
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, sales & sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£5	\$39, Prefd. buy.
Shell Transport Co.	£1	\$4 1/2
Star Ferry	\$10	\$22, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$13, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6 1/2, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$2 1/2
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11 1/2, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$0	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 22nd, 1907, has the following:—Business has been exceedingly quiet since our last issue, and there are hardly any changes in rates to report. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/0 1/2. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. The market opened on the 15th at \$680 for the old and \$515 for the new issue. A good many shares were on offer at these rates, and the market declined to \$660 and \$500 respectively. The dividend of Tls. 11.75 was paid on the 16th inst. and a recovery took place. We quote rates at closing as \$655 ex div. for the old and \$510 for the new. Marine and Fire Insurances.—There is no business reported. Shipping.—There is no business reported. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. No business reported. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. A very limited business has been done at Tls. 221 for cash and Tls. 224 for September. Sugar.—A sale of a small lot of Peraks took place at Tls. 90. Mining.—Kaipings. Shares have changed hands at Tls. 15 1/2. Lands.—A small business has been done at Tls. 102. The market closes with sellers. Industrial.—Cottons. There is no business reported. Shanghai Gas Company. There are sellers at Tls. 110. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats. Five shares changed hands for cash at Tls. 310. For September we hear of transactions at Tls. 315 and for December Tls. 325. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 120 for September. Miscellaneous.—There is a sale of new Central Stores at \$13 1/2 reported. S. Moutrie & Co. Shares are wanted at \$38. Astor House Shares have been placed at Tls. 24 ex div. Shanghai Horse Bazaars. There are buyers at Tls. 30. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company have risen to Tls. 53 1/2, at which rate shares are wanted. Lands and Debentures. There is a quantity of Shanghai Land Debentures on the market of 5, 5 1/2, and 6 per cent. No reasonable bids can be got for these.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, September 2nd.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	278
Credits 4 months' sight	283 1/2
ON GERMANY.—On demand	227
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	55
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	165 1/2
Bank, on demand	165 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	165 1/2
Bank on demand	165 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	108
ON MANILA.—On demand	108 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	6 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	133 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	67 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 9.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$47.40
BAR SILVER, per oz	\$31 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$6.68 discount.
"	10 " "	7.85 "
Hongkong	20 " "	6.15 "
"	10 " "	6.80 "

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1 1/2 cents per lb. gross; less than carload, Tea G. \$1 1/2 cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—

ARRIVALS.

22, Namsang, British str., from Singapore.
 22, Nord, British str., from Singapore.
 22, Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
 23, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 23, Shinchiku Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 24, Austria, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 24, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.
 24, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 24, Cheongshing, British str., from Tientsin.
 24, Daphne, German str., from Guaymas.
 24, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 24, Eclipse, British ship, from New York.
 24, Hallan, French str., from Hoihow.
 24, Landrat Scheiff, Ger. str., from Saigon.
 24, Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 24, Sandon Hall, British str., from New York.
 24, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 24, Sikh, British str., from Singapore.
 24, Waishing, British str., from Saigon.
 25, Ascot, British str., from Kuchinotzu.
 25, Clara Jebsen, German str., from Java.
 25, E. of China, British str., from Vancouver.
 25, Fooksang, British str., from Moji.
 25, Heim, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 25, Hupeh, British str., from Hoihow.
 25, Kintuck, British str., from Shanghai.
 25, Liberia, German str., from Singapore.
 25, Shibetoro Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
 25, Signal, German str., from Swatow.
 25, Solstad, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 25, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 25, Tango Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
 25, Tsintan, German str., from Kobsichang.
 26, Amara, British str., from Swatow.
 26, Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.
 26, Dagny, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
 26, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 26, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 26, Hue, French str., from K. C. Wan.
 26, Johanne, German str., from Hoihow.
 26, Kumsang, British str., from Singapore.
 26, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 26, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Singapore.
 26, Saxonia, German str., from Shanghai.
 26, Socotra, British str., from Bombay.
 26, Zafro, British str., from Manila.
 27, Alesia, German str., from Portland.
 27, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
 27, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
 27, Indravelli, British str., from New York.
 27, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
 27, Shaoshing, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Chaterinoslav Rus. str., from Singapore.
 28, Chin, Am. str., from San Francisco.
 28, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 28, Eastern, British str., from Yokohama.
 28, Germania, German str., from Sydney.
 28, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 28, Hangsang, British str., from Swatow.
 28, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
 28, Knivsberg, German str., from Macao.
 28, Lawhill, British ship, from New York.
 28, Nord, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 28, Priam, British str., from Shanghai.
 28, Sunda, British str., from Yokohama.
 28, Vorwaerts, German str., from Hoihow.
 28, Whitecross, British str., from Cardiff.
 29, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 29, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 29, Rhenania, German str., from Hamburg.
 29, Singan, British str., from Hoihow.
 29, Standard, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 29, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.

August—

DEPARTURES.

23, Agamemnon, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.
 23, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23, Chunsang, British str., for Moji.
 23, Hinsang, British str., for Hongay.
 23, Malta, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Mamsang, British str., for Sandakan.
 23, Nanchang, British str., for Newchwang.
 23, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Yokohama.
 23, Taki Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 23, Tingsang, British str., for Saigon.
 23, Tinhow, British str., for Tientsin.
 23, Tolv, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 23, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 24, Aberlour, British str., for Singapore.
 24, America M., Jap. str., for San Francisco.
 24, Arcadia, British str., for Europe, &c.
 24, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Hongwan I, British str., for Amoy.

24, Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 24, Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
 24, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 24, Sanuki Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 24, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 25, Aikoku Maru, Jap. str., for Sourabaya.
 25, Heimdal, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 25, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 25, Kobsichang, German str., for Bangkok.
 25, Liangchow, British str., for Ningpo.
 25, Nikkai Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 25, Prometheus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 26, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 26, Mercedes, Brit. transport, for Weibuiwei.
 26, Saxonia, German str., for Singapore.
 26, Victoria, Swedish str., for Saigon.
 27, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., for Saigon.
 27, Anglin, German str., for Bangkok.
 27, Austria, Austrian str., for Singapore.
 27, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 27, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 27, Kiang Ping, Chinese str., for Haiphong.
 27, Kintuck, British str., for Singapore.
 27, Liberia, German str., for Shanghai.
 27, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
 27, Namsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 27, Shinchiku Maru, Jap. str., for Sourabaya.
 27, Shoshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 27, Sikh, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Socotra, British str., for Kobe.
 27, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 28, Changchow, British str., for Amoy.
 28, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 28, Hue, French str., for K. C. Wan.
 28, Hupeh, British str., for Haiphong.
 28, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
 28, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Kueichow, British str., for Tientsin.
 28, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 28, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., for Europe &c.
 29, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 29, Derwent, British str., for Saigon.
 29, E. of Japan, British str., for Vancouver.
 29, Fooksang, British str., for Singapore.
 29, Heim, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 29, Kanchow, British str., for Chinkiang.
 29, Knivsberg, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 29, Sunda, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Eastern*, from Japan via Ports, for Hongkong, Mr. S. M. Ito; for Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Jeffrey; for Sydney, Mr. Thomas Horder; for Melbourne, Mr. F. Gallion.
 Per *Tartar*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver Messrs. C. Feller, L. Zemann and H. S. Waddell; from Yokohama, Mr. P. Mark; from Kobe, Mr. Q. M. Gregory; from Shanghai, Mrs. W. J. Crawford, Messrs. N. Glendenning and T. Perkunder.
 Per *Empress of China*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Maine, infant and maid, Mrs. H. Slade, child and maid Mrs. Thacher, Miss M. Murrin, Messrs. H. A. Meyer, E. Davidson, R. Sargent, J. Putman, W. B. Wright, F. G. Carrell and E. Spence Smith; from Kobe, Rev. and Mrs. Staunton, Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Askum and 2 sons, Dr. H. D. Stephens, and Major P. E. Trippe; from Shanghai, Messrs. A. Mook & R. B. Raymond.
 Per *P. R. Luitpold*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Miss M. Th. Bankes, Messrs. J. McDowall, J. F. Simmonds and W. Allan; from Kobe, Rev. W. Arkwright, and Mr. J. F. Kelly and family; from Nagasaki, Messrs. F. Bush, Mitsuse, A. Yaumzen, F. Yaumzen and Stephenson, Mrs. Mitu Sakamoto and daughter; from Shanghai, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Meyer, Messrs. Richard Braun, G. E. Huygen, Warden, J. Ostrander, C. C. Rutledge, K. Behrend, F. L. Pheron and R. Ramos; from Yokohama, for London, Miss V. W. Brent, Capt. Johnomira, and Mr. R. Hashimoto; for Bremen, Miss N. Yamaya; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koch, Mr. McCherney, for Singapore, Mr. Persomal and Miss Sa-soon and 3 servants, Mr. Persomal; from Kobe, for Genoa, Miss B. P. Barry; from Nagasaki, for Colombo, Mrs. Witowski; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto, and Miss J. Satsu; from Shanghai, for London, Mr. Yayas; for Bremen, Messrs. B. Berkowik, Petrowski & B. Fick; for Antwerp, Mr. Viet. Springeal; for Genoa, Rev. Sampahneri, Messrs. R. Wortmann and Dedert; for Singapore, G. B. Yaye.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, Baron and Lady Von Bethure, Miss E. Lehnkuhl, Dr. R. F. Knight, Dr. C. G. Thompson, Dr. C. F. Yeagle, Capt. Von. Solemacker, Messrs. L. A. Behler, Geo. Hesse, M. A. Cheek, R. Clausen, I. Sample, T. I. Wolff, Otto Kruger, H. Lehnkuhl, J. G. Kusche, R. C. Hislop and J. H. Patterson.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, for Hongkong, from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Grupp, Messrs. G. Schultz, and T. Mos Crucker; from Southampton, Mr. R. T. Rowan; from Hamburg, Mr. Otto Limberg; from Colombo, Mr. C. Andronicos; from Penang, Mrs. Odeyo; from Singapore, Messrs. E. C. Wakefield, Filippo Prosperino, Peter Rubins, Ohira, Oye, Miyazaki and T. O. Leziss; for Shanghai, from Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Herm. v. Thiel, Messrs. Dora Müller, Ernst Bixhoff and family, Karl Grapow; from Genoa, Mr. and Miss Larpmüller, Mr. and Mrs. Staiger, Miss Kitchen Finster, Messrs. Paul Linck, C. Kring, Felix Lindner, T. van Zyl, F. Steinhoff, F. Kulp and John Kreutziger, from Southampton, Mrs. Crofts, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Weigall, Messrs. Hugh McDougall, R. Weldon, John McArthur, J. Taylor and Walter Fairhurst; from Naples, Mrs. Ramsay, Messrs. Carl Vimz and Piccini Mario; from Colombo, Mrs. S. A. Serebrenikow, and Mr. John Davis; from Singapore, Mr. S. S. Cisp; for Tsingtau, from Hamburg, Messrs. Bernhard Gaiser, Karl Wagener, Hermann Richers and Hermann Hagemeister; for Nagasaki, from Penang, Mrs. O. Mine San, Mrs. Osaye, and Mr. S. L. Matsuo; from Singapore, Mrs. Otsuru, Miss Otojo, Messrs. B. Hayashida, Kinoshita and Shimizu; for Kobe, from Southampton, Mr. Osborne; from Penang, Mr. Kobayaski; from Singapore, Miss Omasa; for Yokohama, from Hamburg, Messrs. Max Goebel and Gottlieb Friedmann; from Genoa, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Rose Buck, Miss Lina Engelhad, Messrs. Walter Stecher and Ernst Paul Franke; from Naples, Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Borth and party; from Singapore, Messrs. C. W. M. Birch, T. Scott, Robertson and M. Vavalrai.

DEPARTED.

Per *Eastern*, from Hongkong, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Jeffrey, Miss E. B. Morse, Dr. H. D. Stephens, Messrs. T. Horder and A. F. Gallion.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss Marques, Mrs. H. M. Baato, Mrs. A. Crater, Mrs. A. G. d'Almeida and 2 children, Miss Rangel, Miss L. d'Almeida, Messrs. G. Wieler, M. de Parthelemy, P. F. Bursley, F. Hesse, J. Crofts, Andre, J. H. Brown, A. R. Tudly, G. Naroomal, M. Baillet and Kaneko; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Athan, Messrs. Omila, Otenbo and Mitsumi; for Hiogo, Messrs. Pagatsuka and Abe, for Yokohama, Messrs. Otto Weitnauer, F. Liesler, T. C. Lau, C. H. Kuan, D. M. Silva and H. E. Goncalves.

Per *P. R. Luitpold*, from Hongkong, for Bremen, &c., Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lasoon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dady, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Stansifer, Miss and Miss Hume, Mrs. Ross, children and infant, Mrs. Witowski, Miss Brent, Miss B. P. Barry, Capt. J. Petersen, Capt. Sohnmann, Rev. Sampahneri, Messrs. Charles Brichart, K. C. Byefeld, B. Berkowitz, Wm. Elly McChesney, Dickson, R. M. Gollo, W. J. A. Huijzer, Hoeffmann, George Krumsieg, A. Maack, Rodolphe d'Oultremout, R. M. Phillips, W. Parey, Robertson, Viet Springeal, V. Springall, Scott-Robertson, Obervermessungst Ulinaki, R. Wortmann and G. B. Yaye.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai and Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Bassell, Mr. and Mrs. Diniz and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chudleigh, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilder, Mrs. Bissland, Mrs. Lee, Comdr. Marble, U.S.N., Comdr. Purall, Messrs. T. D. Moorehead, Ostrander, A. H. Cobb, W. S. Brown, Pearce, Rodgers, Turnbull, Massote, Charary, Kring, Bienaime, Ed. Pond, Gallard, Lagelouze, Kawamura, T. Kawazaye, L. H. Woods, W. B. Walker, David Ferguson, J. R. Gillingham, Wolfson, Hamilton, A. Cruikshank, Jack, Menzies, Mack, Daland (2), Tavera (2).

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